FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 MAY 1984

Gulf Crisis

'Naval Targets' Attacked — Iraqi warplanes attacked two "large naval targets" southeast of Khark Island on 24 May, scoring effective hits, a military spokesman reported in an announcement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. The attack was in accordance with previous Iraqi warnings, the spokesman asserted, and was designed to tighten the blockade of Khark Island and the other Iranian ports in the Gulf.

Syrian Diplomacy — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' arrived in Tehran on 23 May with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, IRNA disclosed. "Well-informed sources" in Tehran cited by SANA said Al-Asad's message stressed the need to avoid any expansion of the war and urged a relaxation of the tension between Iran and the Arab Gulf states. In an arrival statement reported by Damascus television, Khaddam stressed that all parties should act to prevent any development that would serve "imperialism and Zionism." Syrian officials later held a meeting with the Iranian president, according to SANA. Syrian sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo referred to "propitious signs" indicating that the Syrian efforts in Tehran were completely successful.

A commentary by the Syrian newspaper *TISHRIN*, reported by Damascus radio, stated that Syria seeks to prevent more parties from becoming involved in the conflict and to minimize the impact of the war on "our brothers in the Gulf" and "our friends" in Iran. Damascus radio stated that Syria opposes any "aggression" against Arab Gulf states not involved in the war.

Arab-Japanese Talks — During talks between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Arab League delegation currently visiting Tokyo, the Japanese prime minister promised to inform his government of Iraq's concern over continued import of Iranian oil by Japanese companies and to request these companies to curtail their contracts with Iran, INA disclosed. At a press conference held by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Abe urged Iraq to exercise "maximum self-restraint" to avoid an escalation of the Gulf war, according to KYODO.

Lebanon

The Syrians have installed new SAM bases at Turbul, south of Riyaq, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced in a report on Syrian reinforcements in the Al-Biqa' valley. In the south four Israeli soldiers were wounded by a roadside bomb explosion south of Sidon, Jerusalem radio reported. An IDF soldier was also kidnapped in the same area, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stressed that his government can no longer remain indifferent to the separation of southern Lebanon and the western Al-Biqa' from Beirut, adding that he will summon ambassadors of the five permanent Security Council members to outline Lebanon's objections to Israel's "abnormal and inhuman practices" in the south. Karami, who was speaking after a Cabinet meeting in Bikfayya in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, also revealed that the Cabinet has agreed to "unify" the Lebanese news media, which cannot be permitted to continue operating in the current "unsatisfactory" way. The Kuwaiti paper *AS-SIYASAH* reported that a new radio sponsored by the Sunni Al-Maqasid charity association will soon begin broadcasting from Beirut and that the Amal Movement is also planning to establish its own station.

Israel

Indictments were submitted to the Jerusalem District Court against 25 people suspected of belonging to the Jewish "underground," Jerusalem radio reported. Six of the detainees face murder charges and another 16 are accused of attempted murder. Some of the detainees discussed the motives for their actions in an interview with the daily *MA'ARIV*, asserting that they decided to attack West Bank mayors belonging to the "National Guidance Committee" in 1980 because of the failure of the Israeli authorities, particularly former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, to defend Jewish settlers against Palestinian terrorism and political agitation.

Egypt

Israel's policy and practices violate the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords and obstruct peace in the Middle East, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted in an *AL-AHRAM* interview reported by MENA. He also confirmed that an exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Moscow is merely a "matter of time," disclosing that Egypt has no economic or political preconditions for the resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

PLO Affairs

A Fatah Central Committee statement on the recent Fatah-Soviet talks in Moscow said the two sides agreed on the importance of an early PNC meeting, adding that the Soviet officials pledged to continue efforts to normalize PLO-Syrian relations, KUNA reported. Meanwhile, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir told a news conference in Jordan that Fatah hopes to hold the PNC session in July, according to Amman radio. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is expected in Amman on 26 May for talks with King Husayn, left Jidda for Abu Dhabi on 24 May, SPA disclosed.

Libya

Libya has placed an order with a Belgian firm for two "medium-sized" nuclear power stations, Paris radio disclosed.

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Romanian President Receives 'Arafat's Message

GF231818 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has asserted his country's support for the PLO in its just struggle in order to attain its legitimate rights to self-determination and establish an independent state. This was reported during a meeting in which President Ceausescu received a message from Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The message was delivered by the PLO permanent representative in Romania, Brother 'Izzat Abu ar-Rub,during a meeting in Bucharest today.

Fatah Issues Statement on Palestinian-USSR Talks

LD232103 Kuwait KUNA in English 1930 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 23 (KUNA) — Central Committee of the mainstream commando movement, Fatah, issued a statement here Wednesday hailing the outcome of recent Palestinian-Soviet talks. The statement said that the committee reviewed the outcome of talks between the Fatah team and Soviet officials on Arab and Palestinian developments. The views were identical concerning the importance of a speedy meeting for the Palestinian National Council (PNC), the statement said, adding that the Soviets have pledged continued efforts to normalize Palestinian-Syrian relations. Both parties agreed on the importance of finding a speedy end to the Iraq-Iran war and jointly lauded the Lebanese national resistance against Zionist occupation of south Lebanon, the statement said. The Fatah committee debated the visit of its leader and PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Saudi Arabia and agreed that the committee's forthcoming session will take place by end of May to discuss internal issues. The conferees discussed the Afro-Asian solidarity conference scheduled to be held in Algiers on May 27 in the presence of representatives from 90 countries. The PLO 17-man delegation will be headed by Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas [Abu Mazin].

Algiers VOP Cites Report on Fatah USSR Visit

LD232329 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Palestine news agency, WAFA, reports that the results of the Fatah delegation's visit to Moscow and the Palestine dialogue meetings in Algiers were the topic of discussion at a meeting held by the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis recently. The agency said that the meeting was attended by the Brother leader Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. It evaluated the positive results of the Fatah delegation's talks with the CPSU Central Committee, which were aimed at bolstering relations between Fatah and the CPSU. WAFA added that the meeting also evaluated the Soviet stand, which affirmed the importance of Palestinian national unity and the need for insuring the success of the Palestine dialogue meetings and the exertion of all necessary efforts to bolster the unity of the PLO. Furthermore, the Soviets affirmed the importance of the leading role of Fatah in leading the Palestine arena.

With regard to the Saudi mediation between Fatah and Syria, WAFA confined itself to pointing out that the Central Committee will consider the Soviets' constant readiness to continue efforts with Syria to rectify the course of the relations between Syria and the Palestinians on clear bases, insuring the unity of the PLO and its independence in taking national decisions.

WAFA said that the meeting also evaluated the identity of views between the Soviets and Palestinians over the dangers inherent in the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. It is recalled that the Fatah delegation was led by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and included Khalid al-Hasan and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], members of the Fatah Central Committee. The delegation visited Moscow from 17 to 21 May.

With regard to the results of the second round of meetings of the Palestinian dialogue in Algiers, the Fatah Central Committee considered this round as an advance step on the road following the first round held last April. It affirmed the importance of the forthcoming meeting which is scheduled to be held on 6 June in the PDRY capital. WAFA also reported that the Central Committee has reviewed the formulas achieved by the second round Algiers meeting and the common grounds agreed upon in the organizational and political fields for protecting and bolstering the unity of the PLO and fixing a date for its 17th session. It is known that this round of the Palestinian dialogue meetings, which ended a few days ago, continued in closed sessions for 10 days. The meetings were attended by delegations representing Fatah, the PFLP, DFLP, the Palestine Communist Party, and the Palestine Liberation Front. WAFA also said that the Central Committee evaluated the positive results of visits paid by Brother Abu Ammar during the current month to the PRC, the DPRK, Bangladesh, and Greece.

Al-Wazir Statement on Palestinian Meetings

JN231812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and head of the Fatah delegation to the responsible Palestinian national dialogue meetings, has affirmed that during the past months attempts continued to create an alternate PLO, but these attempts were confronted with great determination by all those who have good will among our Palestinian people, organizations, and personages. In a special statement to our radio, Abu Jihad said: We must not forget that the successive conspiracies against our revolution aim at fragmenting PLO unity and creating an alternate PLO, in order to be an instrument in the hands of others and through which the independent national Palestinian decision-making can be expropriated.

Concerning the meetings of Algiers and Aden, Abu Jihad said that these meetings constituted a beginning to bypass the crisis that encircled Palestinian unity. He added that these meetings were held in order to preserve PLO existence and to protect it from the attempts that aim at striking at its unity. He emphasized that the dialogue was held on this ground with the aim of strengthening the unity of Palestinian national ranks. He explained: When we meet on a free Palestinian ground, the stands will not differ. Also, when the influence of pressures remain remote, there will be no obstacles on the path of meeting

and unity of ranks. Abu Jihad valued the role of the brothers in both the Algerian and PDRY commands, and that of several friends, in providing the positive atmosphere for the dialogue.

Concering what was announced in Damascus; namely, the so-called National Salvation Commission, Abu Jihad affirmed that this step is part of a campaign that aims at splitting the PLO. He said: However, we are confident that our people's stand on this instrument which was created by certain Arab regimes is the same stand that rejects any means of external pressure on our Palestinian arena.

Holds News Conference

JN232142 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, held a news conference in the PLO office in Amman this afternoon. In this conference, Al-Wazir Spoke about the results of the recent Palestinian dialogue that was held in Algiers, with both the Algerian and PDRY delegations attending. He said that the sides participating in this dialogue reviewed the political issues and stands on the Palestine question, particularly the plans that aim at encroaching on the Palestinian people's national rights. The conferees reviewed the Arab situation in general and the situation in the occupied territories in particular. This is in addition to the need to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people there and to step up armed struggle against the Zionist occupation.

Al-Wazir noted that there was full agreement on most of the issues that were discussed. He added that there are studies to draw up a formula of an agreement on certain issues. He explained that the Fatah movement set the month of July as the date for holding the PNC session. This topic will be a center of discussion by the participating organizations command. He said that the dialogue is a principal and practical process to eliminate the policy of perpetuating differences in the Palestinian arena. He reiterated that all the parties were looking for meeting points which created a positive ground for resuming the dialogue. Al-Wazir noted that all the conferees affirmed the PLO unity, and reiterated that the efforts of the brothers in Algeria and the PDRY to restore Palestinian-Syrian relations to normal did not make any progress.

WAFA Cites Salah Khalaf on Algiers Talks

GF231747 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has made an exclusive statement to WAFA following the conclusion of the rounds of dialogue among the Palestinian revolution factions in Algiers. He said in part: Intensive and profound talks were held. The Palestinian situation and the means of extricating ourselves from this critical situation which the PLO is experiencing with regard to the paralyzing of its legitimate institutions and the continuation of its duties, in addition to the means of reinforcing Palestinian national unity, were discussed. The political issues, which define political stances toward the Palestinian issue, were also discussed. Discussion also focused on Palestinian-Arab relations, Palestinian-Palestinian relations, organizational issues dealing with PLO institutions and departments,and the PNC and the time of its convocation.

While holding profound deliberations, which lasted for days and which were not easy, the congress succeeded in setting the formulas which contain common denominators on which some agreed with, while others have not yet been agreed to. The conferees agreed to return to their leaderships in order to study these matters and to come back with answers in the next meeting which is scheduled to convene in Aden on 8 June. During this meeting, the final touches of the political and organizational platform will be set as well as the time of the convocation of the Palestine National Council.

During these meetings, an important Algerian delegation led by Brother Mohamed Cherig Messaadia departed for Damascus in order to hold talks that open the horizons between Fatah and Syria and that pave the way for a meeting between a Fatah leadership delegation and the Syrian leadership. The delegation held meetings with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Faruq ash-Shar', and 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. But the results were not positive and the delegation returned without attaining any progress in this direction.

The Algiers meeting undertook further responsibility in the direction of forging its goal by drawing up the steps for reinforcing Palestinian national unity. These results were regarded an advanced step on the road, following the earlier meeting.

Algiers VOP Interview With PLF's Abu al-'Abbas

LD231851 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 22 May 84

[Interview with Abu al-'Abbas, assistant secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), with unidentified radio correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Correspondent] Comrade Abu al-'Abbas, assistant secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF), led the PLF delegation to the meetings of the Palestinian conference, which was held all last week in Algiers. What is the assessment of Comrade Abu al-'Abbas of the Palestinian conference results?

[Abu al-'Abbas] From the principled point, one must point out that this meeting tackled basic and extremely sensitive matters and issues, which concern the national Palestinian struggle and the Palestine issue.

In my assessment, there is a collection of indicators which one must look at within the general framework of the dialogue that took place and all the issues that were raised. These pointers clearly show that there is a real and serious possibility to overcome all the supposed barriers, and, consequently, there is a serious possibility to realize the great achievement, namely, national unity within the framework of the legitimate institutions of the PLO.

If we paused to debate in detail what happened and the thoughts that were exchanged and what was put forward during the dialogue, we would clearly sense the high sense of responsibility featured in the dialogue and the high sense of responsibility that dominated the successive sessions. There had been historic pauses on some issues which had to be discussed. The participants managed to arrive at numerous common denominators which put us face to face with another stage of our national struggle and a possibility of continuing our struggle from the basis of the single national homeland without obstacles.

This is one side. The other side which one must point out is that the Fatah delegation to the dialogue conference put forward important and basic organizational proposals and it was the first to raise them before the participants. They emphasized the collectiveness of the leadership, stressed the role of the institutions, and centered on the fact that the PLO represents the Palestinian fronts and giving a stronger and greater role to the active Palestinian forces in the Palestinian revolution.

These proposals also defined in an unarguable way the principle of accountability through the institutions and was manifested by a specific proposal which gives the PLO Central Council deciding powers after it is elected by the PNC. It is sensed from this that there are real intentions to overcome the possibilities that might occur and might have a negative effect on the Palestinian action or the course of the future Palestinian action.

As for the political side, a basic agreement was reached over all the political points which were debated, like the visit to Egypt, Jordan, the attitude toward the situation in Lebanon, Syria, the occupied homeland, and the future of the Palestinian revolution generally. These were the important points at which we paused a great deal and over which agreements or specific ideas were agreed upon by all.

One point remains and about which one must say the Palestinian situation and the participants actually managed to arrive at common denominators concerning the major and important issues. One wonders what will be next? In our assessment, we are, on the basis of the agreement reached, able to take wide strides forward provided we have good intentions and provided we possess the independent will which gives us the opportunity to proceed forward without any influences from here or there.

However, if we have taken into account external factors in a way that would influence our course, in my view all the agreements we arrived at will be dependent on the agreement of the other sides [words indistinct]. We do not expect this, in any case, because the responsibility was enormous in the dialogue and the responsibility was great in the proposals. As a matter of fact, one must point out clearly that the attitude of the sides to the dialogue, without exception, was a positive attitude and the sides were anxious to achieve basic progress along the road of national unity.

[Correspondent] Comrade Abu al-'Abbas, in the event of holding the final and decisive meeting, which was announced, in Aden, will the PLF participate as an independent or within a four-sided alliance, as it is proposed?

[Abu al-'Abbas] In truth one must point out that we deem it our duty to embark on an earnest participation in restoring and unifying the Palestinian ranks away from all forms of polarization and groupings. We also deem it our duty to make a positive contribution to all the situations which are supposed to help PLO unity. From this platform, we say the question of four-sided alliance or the democratic alliance in which comrades of ours took part before the problems which existed in the PLO, we look at this alliance from the position of what we have read in the Aden declaration. [sentence as heard] That declaration said that this meeting or this alliance has the unity of the PLO and its independence as a basic aim. On this structure, we do not see a great paradox between the political proposals already declared and our aspirations, even though the question of alliance in itself will be a subject of detailed study inside the basic central frameworks of the PLO. The final decision on this point will be through the institutions.

Initially, we have informed various Palestinian organizations that what Comrade Tal'at Ya'qub did during the period of dispute, we consider a part of the achievements of the grouping, but the grouping has institutions and it will pause to scrutinize and balance things, and the political decision will be in favor of the PLO, its unity, and its independence. In this position we rely on basic principles the front is committed to, namely, to struggle away from axes and blocs and, at the same time, struggle for protecting the Palestinian revolution.

We can see and feel clearly the course of the action which contributes to development of the PLO unity and not its destruction. From this platform, we reaffirm that the participation of the PLF delegation in the future talks will take place regardless of the formal and general considerations on the manner of participation. Although, basically, we do not oppose the Aden declaration, which stressed the need to earnestly proceed toward (?the ultimate aim, PLO unity), this agrees with what we have put forward and it agrees with all the political and organizational proposals which were put forward by the Fatah movement during the current dialogue. On this basis, we will from now until the convening of the next session, hold discussions with our comrades at the PLF, the Political Bureau, and the Central Committee on arriving at a final agreement over the manner in which we can take part in the coming conference. Thank you.

Fatah CC Member Queried on Palestinian Meeting

LD231855 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 22 May 84

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, by unidentified radio correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Brother Hani, now that the work of the Palestinian meeting, which lasted for about a week, has come to an end, what is your evaluation of the results of this meeting and what are the most prominent points you discussed during the continuous sessions?

[Al-Hasan] There is no doubt that national unification and efforts to restore understanding over the coming stage have passed and

are still passing through a violent ordeal. This is natural, because we have to understand that after Beirut there emerged a new stage and not a new situation. Consequently, there has been no way to find a political, organizatonal, and leadership formula to govern the future of the Palestinian people in the coming years. At this conference and in the previous one we managed to draw up a paper for Palestinian-Palestinian understanding. This paper has a political section and an organizational section, as well as a section for a debate on the question of the institutions of the PLO.

We have agreed that we will not go into the details over these points until we meet in Aden in the first week of the coming month. The next meeting will be the last one for finalizing all the questions agreed to at this meeting.

[Correspondent] Brother Hani, we would like to know what were the most important points you discussed, particularly what was said about the PNC. Have you fixed a date for convening the 17th session of the PNC?

[Al-Hasan] One of the features of Palestinian methods is that we draw up a plan for the political paper and a plan for the organizational paper. Then we go to the PNC. As I said, we formulated a plan for the political paper and one for the organizational paper and at the next meeting in Aden we will decide on the final form of the political paper and the final draft of the organizational paper. Without doubt we will also fix the date for convening the PNC session.

[Correspondent] Some observers say that the failure of the joint Algerian-PDRY delegation in Damascus has had a negative effect on the course of the discussion and dialogue at this Algiers meeting. What is your comment on this?

[Al-Hasan] Naturally, we, the Fatah people, do not like to scrape the scab off the wounds. We like to clean the wounds and heal them. There is no doubt that we have proved, as Fatah people, that it is not an intransigent attitude on the part of Fatah that was the obstacle to restoring relations with Syria. We have a flexible attitude which stems from safeguarding Palestinian national decision-making and from Palestinian sovereignty and from noninterference in the domestic affairs of the Palestinian situation. Events have proved that we are right. And now the ball is in the Syrian court and not Fatah's.

[Correspondent] Finally, is Brother Hani optimistic about the results of the meeting?

[Al-Hasan] Naturally, because we in Fatah have a right. Our characteristic in all the previous years — that is, in the last 20 years — has been that we possess a decision, an outlook, and a viewpoint. We come to these meetings with open hearts. We resolutely put forward our viewpoint on political matters and on the way to safeguard the national Palestinian independent decision-making.

I believe that we have made important progress. The most significant thing in such meetings is that we always manage to stop at a certain point and not separate. Consequently, I believe that we are at the point of reaching a comprehensive agreement, the outlines of which were initially drawn up, and, consequently, I am optimistic that in the coming Aden meeting we will manage to formulate the final visualization of this meeting.

[Unidentified announcer] And in reply to a question on the European role which could help solve the Middle East crisis, Brother Hani al-Hasan said:

[Al-Hasan] The Soviet-American struggle has reached such a high explosive degree. The field of this struggle is Europe. Consequently, Europe can say yes or no to the missiles. It can also strengthen or weaken the U.S. stand. We, brother, always try to look for the moment when the difference is small.

What is revolutionary patience? Patience is waiting until circumstances change, or until other circumstances emerge, because nothing is static in this world. We live in a stage in which the unusual is almost becoming the norm. For this reason, the European role at this stage is important, and maybe after some months economic issues might arise to change the balance.

This is why we whould cling to the Arab card. Because adhering to the Arab card and making the economic factor play a role is an important thing. Therefore, I do not believe that, for one moment or years to come, France can rise against the Arab reality. France now has economic relations and debts with the Arabs. We played an important role in providing Arab economic backing for France. So, if the Arabs want to abandon pressure on France, one person, such as [name indistinct] is able to promise something that he cannot keep. And you have seen how after 24 hours they changed their stand. The problems are not confined to the international situation. The problem is this: The Arabs no longer have a will to fight. If we can muster the will for political and military fighting, we can achieve a great deal. If we have the will to put up a confrontation, like the will which the Iraqi people possess nowadays in the defense of their borders with Iran, many things would change. Do not forget that we fought singlehanded for 86 days in Lebanon, in front of eight divisions — that is, two-thirds of the Israeli Army — whereas others who did not have the will could not face one division.

We, the Palestinian people, have nothing to concede. The greatness of the Palestinian revolution after 20 years lies in what it can gain, not what it can give. This is the achievement of the Palestinian revolution in the last 20 years. Before the revolution we were always retreating. We used to run away and take refuge in one place after another. But today we have become a reality. The point of disagreement is what we can accept and what we cannot. We have nothing to give. We have no concessions to make. We fought for 20 years and paid a high price for steadfastness. There is a real Palestinian identity which is recognized today even by our enemies. There is a Palestinian rifle. In 1978 Begin asked a cease-fire with it. Thus he recognized it and therefore today we talk about what we would take and not about we would give. I say to this great people: They are the real makers of the revolution and victory. It is painful to see that fate has ordained that the Palestinian people have to seize victory from the middle of the pile of ashes and the martyrs. The most important thing we have to remember is that we must cling to revolutionary patience and revolutionary will. The dawn is coming, of that there is no doubt.

Resistance Group Claims Attack on Patrol in Sidon
JN231912 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Despite the siege which the Zionist occupation forces are imposing on southern Lebanon, particularly in Sidon, the operations of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men are further escalating against the Zionist invasion forces' positions, patrols, and soldiers. A group of resistance men carried out a daring attack against a Zionist military patrol passing on a road in Sidon. Using machine guns and rockets, resistance men destroyed a half-tracked vehicle and killed or wounded a number of the patrol's soldiers. A Zionist spokesman admitted the attack, but claimed as usual that neither casualties nor losses were inflicted on his forces. The spokesman added that the Israeli forces besieged the area and began a combing campaign in search of the resistance men, who retreated from the area safely.

KUWAIT

KUNA Analyzes U.S. Policy in Gulf Region

LD231429 Kuwait KUNA in English 1320 GMT 23 May 84

["A KUNA Analysis" by Raphael Calis — KUNA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 23 (KUNA) — Judging from the reaction and the comments of American officials over the last week, it now appears that the message has been received loud and clear by the Reagan administration that the Arab countries are serious when they say that they do not want any direct superpower involvement or presence in the Arabian Gulf region.

The fact that the message has been received clearly in Washington was indicated by the comments made by Vice President George Bush in a television interview earlier Tuesday.

Calling for calm and restraint in dealing with the region's latest crisis, Bush adopted the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) line in emphasizing, "Let diplomacy work." This is a different tone coming out of a hardline militaristic Reagan administration.

The six GCC member states have reiterated on every occasion that the security of the Gulf remains the sole responsibility of the Gulf states themselves.

They have also affirmed in every summit and ministerial meeting that the Gulf region should remain a "superpower-free zone." This principle has also been reiterated by the various Islamic and nonaligned summit meetings in the past three years.

Now that the real test has come — following Iran's attacks against Arab Gulf tankers — the United States is being told that diplomacy remains the best solution to solve the Gulf conflict and with that the threat to the export of oil from the Arabian Gulf through the international waterways of the Strait of Hormuz.

This consistent and clear strategy by the GCC countries is based on the conviction that if any of the two superpowers — whether the United States or the Soviet Union — is given an excuse to enter the Gulf region — under any pretext or umbrella — it is bound to lead to a superpower confrontation between the two giants. The victims in this case, as usual, would be the peaceful states of the region.

But there is more to this strategy than that. Basically, the Arab countries have no confidence in the United States or its pledges.

Gulf officials have told the Reagan administration in no unclear terms that the experience of American involvement in Lebanon is the best proof that the United States cannot be relied on as an ally.

There is a conviction in every Arab capital that Washington's loyalties and interests — as viewed and manifested by the Reagan administration and others before it — lie solely in Israel and not in the Arab world. There is always the lingering conviction in the Arab world that even if the United States renders lip-service support to the moderate Arab states, when it comes to the crunch, Washington is bound to pull back under the pressures of both Israel and the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress. In other words, the U.S. might be a friend, but nevertheless it cannot be trusted.

Despite denials from various Reagan administration officials — and Vice President George Bush reiterated this line Tuesday — the Gulf states believe that the United States is very much interested in getting something that the GCC states have categorically rejected for the last four years — advance bases for its central command (CENCO), previously known as the Rapid Deployment Force.

The latest request for such an advanced regional headquarters for CENCO was made when Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy recently toured the Gulf states accompanied by senior Pentagon officials.

The reply received in every Gulf capital was the same: a flat "no." In other words, Washington has been told that the Gulf states know that U.S. objectives in the region are not pegged solely on the interests of the Gulf states themselves.

The lingering doubts among the Arab Gulf states go beyond these issues to other questions that might appear peripheral to Washington but that are crucial to the GCC states themselves. One of these resolves around the fact that the Gulf countries — and most recently Saudi Arabia — have asked for American arms and were turned down by the Congress. Specifically, the reference is to the Stinger missiles.

The Arab states cannot forget the fact that while their requests are rejected — and in most cases Congress also attaches strings to any arms sales to the Arabs — Israel gets more than it wants and with never a string attached.

The Arabs are also fully aware that this is an election year in the United States and therefore even if — and it is a big if as a last resort — the Arabs ask for U.S. help, domestic pressure in the U.S. would soon force the administration, any administration, to pull out shortly after it gets involved. The Lebanon experience still rings the bells in every Arab capital.

Union Denounces Iranian Aggression, Air Strikes

LD232021 Kuwait KUNA in English 1916 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 23 (KUNA) — The Kuwait Workers Union Wednesday charged that the air strikes against the Kuwaiti oil tankers are linked to the wave of explosions which shook the country late last year.

The workers' statement said that both incidents attempt to pressure Kuwait into forsaking its distinctive independent foreign policy in dealing with all international forces.

It noted that the Kuwaiti democratic march and the parliament which reflects the Arab nation's conscience do not suit the likings of the imperialist forces and its agents. The statement, noting that the union had condemned the attacks in an earlier communique by all Kuwaiti popular organizations said, that the Execu-

tive Council of the union met yesterday and renewed denunciation of the criminal strikes considering them as attempts to expand the Gulf war.

The union warns that escalation of the Gulf war will be the breach through which the imperialist forces, particularly the American Rapid Deployment Forces, will intervene in the region.

The union, condemning the Iranian aggression on the Kuwaiti oil tankers, is surprised that the rulers of Iran are rising slogans against oppressive forces and at the same time launching operations that are considered an open invitation for foreign parties to interfere in the Gulf.

The union called on Iran to end such aggressive operations and hailed the Kuwaiti Government's policy which declined to ask for the help of foreign fleets depending on its potentials.

The statement appealed to all peace loving forces to exert all efforts for ending the Iraq-Iran war and direct the potentialities of peoples in the region towards construction, development and progress.

QATAR

Amir Receives Niger Foreign Minister Oumarou

GF231400 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Doha, 23 May (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this morning received Mr Ide Oumarou, Niger foreign minister and current chairman of the OAU ministerial council. The CPP delegation accompanying the Niger minister briefed the amir during the meeting on the program of the second international conference which is concerned with offering aid to African refugees which will be held in Geneva next July. They also briefed him on the goals and requirements of this conference and on the results of the Niger minister's tour of the countries he has already visited.

The Niger minister's visit to Doha comes within his current tour of a number of the region's states for the same purpose.

Syrian Minister Speaks to Syrian Workers

JN231215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Doha — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stressed Syria's firm and principled stands toward the Zionist- Arab conflict, and its continuous readiness to confront any Zionist aggression in defense of the Arab nation's dignity.

During a meeting with Syrian citizens working in Qatar, the information minister affirmed that Syria will continue to support the march of the Lebanese national accord until fraternal Lebanon restores its health, exercises its national and pan-Arab struggle in the Arab nation's march, and regains the unity of its people and its territorial integrity. The information minister spoke about the strength of our internal front and our masses' rallying around Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's historic leadership — a leadership that time has proven to be an example fo wisdom, courage, and safeguarding pan-Arab dignity.

The brother Syrian citizens in Qatar told the information minister of their strong pride in their homeland Syria under the leadership of struggler Hafiz al-Asad, who has allowed the Arab nation to hold its head high. They asked the information minister to convey their greetings to and pride in President al-Asad and the Arab people of Syria, who have devoted themselves to defending pan-Arab dignity and honor.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Discusses Cooperation

GF231437 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil and chairman of the current session of the GCC oil cooperation ministerial committee, met with Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah.

QNA has learned that some oil issues of mutual concern to the two fraternal countries and oil questions in the international markets and their developments were discussed during the meeting. Understanding and cooperation prevailed during the meeting, which reflects the keenness of the two countries on the continuation of consultations and coordination for the benefit of the two countries and the GCC's peoples.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah left Doha this afternoon after a visit to the State of Qatar. He was seen off at Doha International Airport by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani; 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad al-Bakr, Kuwaiti ambassador in Doha; 'Abdallah Hamad al-'Atiyah, director of the public relations at the Finance and Oil Ministry; and Ambassador Ahmad Jasim al-Mula, director of protocol administration at the Foreign Ministry.

Brief

Qatari Envoy to UN — Doha, 22 May (QNA) — Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kuwwari presented his credentials today to Javier Perez de Cueilar, United Nations secretary general, as Qatar's permanent envoy to the United Nations. [Excerpt] [Doha QNA in Arabic 1940 GMT 22 May 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Ambassador to Pakistan Presents Check to Mujahidin

LD232207 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Peshawar, 23 May (SPA) — The Saudi ambassador to Pakistan, Tawfiq al-Alamdar, today delivered a cheque for 10 million dollars to Professor Abdrab ar-Rasul Siyaf, the commander of the Islamic Union of the Afghanistan Mujahidin when he met him and other mujahidin leaders and Consultative Council members in Peshawar. The Saudi ambassador spoke on the occasion. He conveyed the greetings of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and those of his crown prince and their appreciation of

the Afghani mujahidin struggle. He said that the Kingdom's position was dictated by Islamic fraternity and right and justice. He affirmed that the Saudi Kingdom, as king, government and people, declare their support for the federation which they see as the only road leading to victory, God willing.

He said that as Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the deputy prime minister, chief of the National Guards and crown prince had said during his recent visit to Pakistan, the Kingdom's dealings with the mujahidin will henceforth be through this federation only.

He said this cheque was a contribution from the people of the Kingdom through a committee chaired by Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Riyadh Province, he said other payments will follow, God willing. We hope you will accept them. We hope God will accept this contribution from those who paid it to help you in your just struggle.

U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy Ends Visit 23 May

LD232218 Riyadh SPA in English 1902 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Jidda, May 23, SPA — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy left here today after a short visit to the Kingdom during which he met with HM King Fahd.

Yasir 'Arafat Discusses Talks With Foreign Leaders

LD231449 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Jidda 23 May (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said that during his meeting today with ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti he discussed the development of the situation in the Gulf region, reviewed the Iraqi-Iranian war, and examined the results of the talks he has had with a number of Islamic heads of state in the course of his recent visit to Bangladesh and Senegal, where the Iraqi-Iranian war and the need to end the bloodshed it is causing had been discussed.

After the meeting, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee said that the Islamic Good Offices Committee would hold a preliminary meeting 26 May in Jidda at ambassadorial level, and that this meeting would be followed by one at the head of state level to follow up the action of the committee to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Yasir 'Arafat added that during his visit to these states, he had also discussed the progress of activity of the Jerusalem Committee and followed up the decisions taken during the meeting of the committee held recently in Morocco under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco.

'Arafat also stressed that his recent visit to the PRC had been successful, as the Chinese leadership affirmed to the Palestinian delegation its firm and lasting position on the side of the Palestinian people and its just cause under the PLO leadership. 'Arafat had arrived in Jidda yesterday.

Hani al-Hasan on Visit

GF231432 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Riyadh, 23 May (QNA) — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, has described the situation in the region as being critical and dangerous. He said that the summer will be hot from the political point of view in the Arab arena.

Hani al-Hasan, who is accompanying PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his current visit to Saudi Arabia, said that the talks which 'Arafat held with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz are designed to apprise his majesty of the latest developments in the Palestinian arena in order to draw up a joint view on these developments and on all the political issues that concern the Arab countries.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Riyadh today, he expressed his confidence in the political, material, and moral support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the PLO. He noted, in this context, that during the meeting of Yasir 'Arafat with his majesty the Saudi monarch, the two sides reviewed the current situation in region, the means of reinforcing Arab solidarity, the means of ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the Jerusalem issue.

Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying Palestinian delegation arrived yesterday in Riyadh on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lasting for several days.

Leaves for Abu Dhabi

LD240700 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0620 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Jidda, 24 May (SPA) — Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat left Jidda this morning for Abu Dhabi. He was seen off at the airport by the deputy governor of Mecca His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin and a number of officials.

King's Policy on Gulf Tanker Crisis Praised

GF230614 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 May 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The newspapers dealt with a number of topic in the Arab arena. Commenting on the wise steps adopted by the Kingdom's government to tackle the Gulf developments, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said: As it is the custom of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in confronting and treating serious national, regional, and international matters with wisdom, sensibility, balance, and calmness, his majesty treated the serious developments in the Gulf region last week represented by the Iranian aerial attack on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers with the same wisdom, balance, and calmness while exhibiting a high leadership ability to absorb shocks, contain their psychological and non-psychological effects and view with clear vision the facts that have to be dealt with through accurate calculations that cannot tolerate any mistake. The newspaper said: His majesty did not allow anger to obstruct his clear vision in seeing the opportunities of these developments' peaceful treatment since his

majesty is a man of fixed principles in calling for peace, security, stability, and good neighborliness. He does not ignore the available opportunity for achieving mutual understanding through dialogue despite his confidence in what he possesses of the means of deterring force that are among the most advanced and most modern means in the world.

The magazine *AL-YAMAMAH* comments in its editorial on the Gulf and Arab move to deal with the Iranian aggressions. It said: The Arab Gulf countries have so far done what they believed was the right and most appropriate method to contain the recent developments when they referred the matter to the Arab League's emergency meeting which denounced these aggressions and called on Iran not to repeat them. The Arab League's council did well when it called on the UN Security Council to adopt decisive and clear stands that would prevent the dangers of repeating such aggressive operations and what this might lead to on disturbing security and stability in the Gulf region and threatening the legitimate rights of the region's countries and the entire world.

AL-YAMAMAH said this move is not a sign of weakness but is one of the signs of wisdom, patience and sensibility of the GCC countries which continued to call for stopping the Iraqi-Iranian war due to the danger it poses to the Muslim nations in both Iraq and Iran in particular and to the entire region in general.

Reaction to Tanker Incidents Shows 'Firmness'
LD232321 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 May 84

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] International observers are showing growing interest in the immediate Saudi reaction to the aggressions against Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Arab Gulf.

Amid increasing interest on the part of Saudi Arabia, Arab action, particularly by the GCC member states, is widening to put an end to the grave escalation of the Gulf war, even though this action still remains in a frame of great caution, given the complications of the situation.

At the international level, the UN Security Council is expected to hold an emergency session tomorrow, Thursday evening, or the day after tomorrow, Friday morning, at the request of the GCC member states to examine the Iranian air aggressions against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers issue. Clearly, the transferring of the issue to international forums represented by the Security Council underlines that the Arab Gulf states are anxious to spare the region further upheavals, that the issue has come out of local pressure and that the door has not been opened to an intervention by foreign forces whose intervention would never be in the interest of the region. In this respect, observers took interest in His Majesty King Fahd's affirmation before the Council of Ministers the day before yesterday that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was determined to mobilize military potential to defend its sanctities, and that the Saudi Government had taken all immediate measures on the regrettable events that had occured recently in the Gulf.

Observers see that the immediate reaction of the Kingdom has shown a high level of firmness that cannot be dismissed as whimsical.

The reaction of the GCC member states also came to reflect strongly and clearly the cohesiveness and harmony of the positions of these states in order to face up to the situation in a manner that raises level of the event, and pulls the rug out from under the feet of those who have so far acted so as to close the door before all opportunies for putting an end to a war where the only vanquished would be the Islamic nation which is wasting its force and energy in the wrong fight.

Considering that the Islamic nation is facing up to fierce challenges on the part of its enemies, human and material potential is being wasted in a battle between two fraternal countries and peoples ought to be the equipment for a confrontation in the right battlefield: the liberation of Jerusalem and the recovery by the Arab and Muslim Palestinian people of its usurped rights.

UAE

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives, Makes Statement
GF240954 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in the country today for a visit within his current tour of a number of the Gulf countries. He was received upon his arrival by Sa'id ad-Darmaki, chief of the protocol; and Mr Anir al-Khatib, PLO representative in the UAE.

Mr 'Arafat stated that the present tour is aimed at consulting the senior officials in the countries he is visiting prior to the preparatory meeting which will be held in Jidda next Saturday by the Islamic peace committee commissioned to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute at the ambassadorial level. He said it is expected now that the preparatory meeting will be followed by an urgent meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee at the summit level during the first week of Ramadan [June] in order to continue its efforts to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war after electing a new chairman of the committee to succeed late Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Mr 'Arafat said that exchanging opinions at the present stage is necessary on the basis of the Palestinian revolution's anxiousness to work side by side with the Arab brothers due to the seriousness of the circumstances the Arab homeland is passing through.

PDRY

Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives in Aden
GF231950 Aden ANA in Arabic 1720 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Aden, 23 May (ANA) — Brother Hoseyn Kazim, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Aden this evening on a visit to our country of several days. During his visit, the Iranian deputy minister for foreign affairs will deliver a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of

the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from his Brother Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

He was received at the airport by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Amayah, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and a number of the ministry officials, in addition to Sheykh Hassan Aminian, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Aden.

YAR

DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah Arrives in San'a'

GF231336 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] San'a', 23 May (QNA) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] arrived in San'a' at noon today on a visit to the YAR.

In a press statement on arrival, he said that he will meet during his visit with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and hold talks with him on the situations in the Palestinian and Arab arenas in light of the current circumstances and on the Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue which is currently being held in a number of the Arab capitals for the purpose of restoring the unity of the PLO on constant grounds to confront the Zionist designs. Hawatimah said that the Palestinians are keen on holding continuous meetings with the majority of the Arab leaderships to learn their views on Palestinian unity.

Meets With President

GF231800 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office today at the headquarters of the Standing Committe Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the current developments in the Arab and the Palestinian arenas and the struggle relations between the Palestinian and the Yemeni revolutions.

The brother president asserted the constant and principled Yemeni position which sides with the Palestinian revolution in order to reinforce its steadfastness and confrontation of the Zionist and imperialist plots concocted against it. Brother Nayif Hawatimah apprised the brother president, during the meeting, on the results of the Palestinian dialogue which took place in a number of Arab capitals with the aim of preserving the PLO's unity. He then hailed the constant and principled positions of Yemen which supports the Palestinian revolution and the struggle of the Palestinian people. He highly appreciated the efforts exerted by the Yemeni national leadership under the leadership of Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in order to reinforce the steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution and the unity of the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mubarak Says Country Not Against Iran or Iraq

PM231739 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 21 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak: Egypt Is Not Against Iran or Iraq, It Is Against the War"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has described the current escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war as extremely serious. He warned of grave consequences and losses if the world fails to shoulder its responsibility to stop that war. Replying to a reporter's question after his inspection tour of some projects yesterday, President Mubarak said that Egypt is not against Iran or Iraq, but it is against the war and all in favor of ending it. He added: That is why we appeal to the whole world to work for an end to that war at any price. For our part we have submitted an initiative to the nonaligned states urging them to act and urge both sides to stop fighting to prevent a further deterioration of the situation, which would reflect not only on the Gulf region and the Middle East as a whole, but also on the entire world.

President Mubarak Issues Message on Africa Day

NC240930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has reaffirmed Egypt's decisive stand toward the racist and fascist practices in South Africa, as well as the fact that Egypt regards the continuing sufferings of the African majority in South Africa as a stigma for the African Continent. His Excellency has also emphasized Egypt's support for Africa's efforts to achieve freedom and independence for the Namibian people, as well as the fact that Egypt is seeking the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution on the independence of Namibia. President Mubarak today addressed a message to the African peoples on the occasion of Africa Day. The message was delivered on his excellency's behalf by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, at the official and popular ceremony which Egypt held today on this occasion. President Mubarak emphasized support for the legitimate Chadian Government which is recognized by the OAU, for the observance of Chad's sovereignty, and for Chad's liberation from all foreign forces.

With regard to the Saharan issue, President Mubarak urged the parties in this dispute to begin negotiations in order to achieve a cease-fire and create the opportune circumstances for holding an urgent and peaceful referendum to determine the fate of the Saharan people, without any administrative or military impediments. President Mubarak explained that the African Continent's future depends on its insistence on creating an effective role for the OAU and in breathing life into OAU resolutions.

'Ali Says Israeli Policies Violating Accords

NC232340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 May (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has emphasized that Israel's policies and practices violate the letter and spirit of the Camp David Accords and obstruct peace and a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East issue. He said that Israel must understand that Egypt is an Arab state and that in its quest for peace Egypt acts on the basis of its being an instrument for peace between Arab states and Israel. In an interview with the Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM* to be published tomorrow, Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that Egypt has not violated Camp David, but that the Israeli side has contravened it through its decision to apply Israeli law in the Golan and Jerusalem; its bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor; and its invasion of Lebanon, in addition to its arbitrary measures in the occupied Arab territories and building of settlements.

Regarding the reservations Israel has expressed about Egypt's obtaining certain advanced weapons from the United States, 'Ali said that supplying Egypt with arms under the canopy of the peace existing between Egypt and Israel makes us express even more reservations than Tel Aviv regarding the arms Israel (?obtains) from the United States. [sentence as received]

The Egyptian foreign minister denied reports that have circulated regarding Egypt's involvement in "organizing contacts between Fatah and the Israeli Labor Party." He said that the PLO indeed has contacts with certain Israelis who support Palestinian rights. He said that this is a matter which the PLO has not attempted to hide, and added that these contacts could involve certain personalities in the Israeli Labor Party. In his interview with *AL-AHRAM*, Kamal Hasan 'Ali replied to statements being made that Egypt will adopt a new policy regarding the situation in the area following the [Egyptian] elections, saying that since Egypt has regained its territory through Egyptian-Israeli agreements, we intend to adhere to the Palestinian section of the Camp David Accords; namely, to achieve a comprehensive and just solution of the Palestinain issue. He said a change is not needed in Egypt but in Israel, especially with regard to Israel's policy toward the West Bank and Gaza and the construction of settlements. There should also be a change in the Arab policy which has not yet attained the means for resolving the crisis.

On whether Egypt desires the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, the foreign minister said that Egypt's policy is to seek peace in all parts of the world and that Egypt approves of any idea for peace that the United Nations adopts. It is difficult for us to oppose such an international move because our true intention is to take advantage of every possible opportunity for the achievement of peace in the area.

In his interview, Kamal Hasan 'Ali dealt with the Egyptian initiative to end the Gulf war. He said that this initiative has been completely accepted by the nonaligned states as a basis for solving the issue on the grounds that it is a constructive and substantive act not partial to either side. He pointed out that the opportunity still exists for finding an alternative initiative to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The foreign minister emphasized that the palpable escalation in the Gulf war adds a new element calling for a discussion of Egypt's initiative and should prompt the international community to bring more pressure to bear on both parties to the conflict to halt the war which is threatening international navigation in the Gulf.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said there are no economic or political conditions for the resump-

tion of relations at the embassy level. He said that the volume of trade [between the two countries], according to the protocol signed last December, amounts to $450 million. With regard to the political aspect, 'Ali said that despite the differences in viewpoints between the two countries on certain issues, Moscow fully understands our position. He said that the question of restoring ambassadors does not go any further than it being a matter of time.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded his interview by saying that President Husni Mubarak's policy helped to transcend the difficult phase that arose after Camp David on both the Arab and nonaligned levels, and that this has subsequently provided the opportunity for the recent achievements in which we take pride.

'Ali Interviewed on Ties With Israel, Arabs

NC231603 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Paris, 23 May (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that since his assumption of power, President Husni Mubarak has been pursuing a policy of peace and of removal of tension in the Arab world. 'Ali said that President Mubarak is eager that the Arab Republic of Egypt adopt a balanced policy while maintaining constructive relations with the United States. He explained that this does not prevent the establishment of relations with the Soviet Union.

In an interview with the French newspaper *LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS*, 'Ali said that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai had been regarded as the first step toward a comprehensive peace that would ensure prosperity for all the peoples in the area, but unfortunately two events had taken place that have had adverse effects. The first was Israel's destruction of the buildings of Yamit [settlements] in Sinai before withdrawing, despite the fact that Egypt had offered to buy them. The second event was Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon only 40 days after its withdrawal from Sinai. Then West Beirut was besieged and the Sabra and Shatila massacres took place. The normalization process of relations between Egypt and Israel was affected by the Lebanese events.

Israel also bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor and annexed the Golan and Jerusalem. Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that recalling Egypt's ambassador from Israel was the least Egypt could do. 'Ali said that the majority of the Israelis want peace, but they must realize that they are living in the Middle East, that they must coexist with all other peoples of the area, and abandon their narrow interpretation of Palestinian rights, because this does not serve peace.

Speaking about Egypt's relations with other Arab countries, 'Ali said that there are countries that have not broken off their relations with Egypt, such as Sudan, Oman, and Somalia. There are other countries that have good relations with Egypt, such as Iraq, Jordan, and Morocco. He said that Egypt has retained certain relations with all countries except Syria, Libya, and the PDRY. He stressed that Egypt's door is open to all countries and that it leaves the decision to the other countries. He pointed out that Egypt's relations with the PLO have not been severed at any time.

'Ali further said that Egypt adopted a clear stand when the Iraqi nuclear reactor was bombed, the Golan Heights and Jerusalem were annexed, Lebanon was invaded, when the Israelis besieged the Palestinians in Beirut, and during the Syrian-Israeli siege of the PLO forces in Tripoli.

Replying to a question, 'Ali said that the Franco-Egyptian plan on the Middle East does not contradict the Reagan plan or the Fes plan because the goal is peace. He said that Egypt and France are holding consultations regarding the next step.

Referring to the escalation of the conflict in the Gulf, 'Ali said that the holding of negotiations between the two warring sides is the only course for putting an end to the conflict.

'Ali Confers With Jerusalem Coptic Bishop

NC231430 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Jerusalem [Coptic] Bishop Anba Basilius. 'Ali said following the meeting that they discussed the status of the As-Sultan Monastery in light of the Israeli authorities' refusal to hand it over to the Egyptian church.

His excellency added the government will hold contacts to regain Egyptian rights to the monastery.

AL-AHRAM on Possible Request for U.S. Aid in Gulf

NC240629 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 24 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* today publishes a commentary entitled: "Waiting For the Invitation." The paper says that after first having been dubious, perhaps the possibility now exists for the United States to extend aid to the Gulf states upon public invitation and the granting of specific facilities. International observers believe that this is the logic prevailing in the relations of some Gulf states with the United States. This is particularly true following the embarrassment of these states after some of their tankers were attacked by Iran.

The natural point of departure for the victimized Arab states is to resort to the [Arab] League in search of aid and in implementation of the letter and spirit of the League's Charter and the Arab Joint Defense Agreement. However, observers who follow events might conclude that because of the current state of affairs, this recourse to the Arab League might prove to be impossible or at least it might waste time.

AL-AHRAM asks in conclusion: Will these states ultimately ask for overt U.S. intervention in the form of urgent aid, air cover, or even rapid deployment forces? The situation bodes serious developments which, in themselves, are a new test for the Arabs in taking quick action during times of hardship.

Two Naval Targets Destroyed Near Khark 24 May
JN241050 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1038 GMT 24 May 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our previous warnings, and in order to tighten the complete blockade of Khark Island and the other Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf and to strike at any oil tanker in the prohibited zone, our capable Air Force carried out a daring air strike against two large naval targets southeast of Khark Island at dawn today. They were accurately and effectively hit. Our planes returned safely and triumphantly to their bases after successfully accomplishing their task, praise be to God.

Thus, our Armed Forces' destructive strikes in the prohibited naval zone are multiplying, and the victories of the great sons of Iraq are expanding on land, sea, and air. Victory comes from God.

[Dated] 24 May 1984

Armed Forces Communique No 1,474 - 23 May
JN231646 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Communique No 1,474 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 23 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces continued their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the aggressor Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our brave forward units carried out a successful raid against several enemy positions and weapon emplacements in the Maysan sector, destroying three infantry positions and two machine guns, one of which was antiaircraft.

2. Our bold helicopter gunships attacked and destroyed two enemy boats carrying personnel in the operational area east of Basra yesterday, killing or wounding their occupants. Our helicopter gunships returned safely, praise be to God.

3. Three infantry positions were destroyed in the operational area east of Basra.

4. One observation post was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. Last night and today, the criminal rulers of Iran shelled Basra, Qurahtu, Mandali, and their environs with heavy artillery. The savage enemy shelling wounded one child and one woman and damaged five houses in Basra; wounded one civilian and destroyed three houses in Qurahtu; and damaged two houses in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 May 1984

Oil Minister on Iranian Threat To Close Strait
NC231529 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Amman, May 23 (AFP) — Iraqi Oil Minister Ahmad Qasim Taqi said today that if Iran carried out its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz, Gulf oil could still be exported via the Saudi Red Sea Port of Yanbu.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, Mr Taqi added that countries outside the region could also increase their output to stave off a world supply crisis.

Closing the Strait would be a technically difficult and suicidal act for Iran, as the world had enough oil reserves to last out three or four months, and "many parties who cannot accept the closure" would have enough time to reopen the waterway.

"Iran's intransigence" in the Gulf war could force Iraq to destroy the vital Iranian oil facility at Khark Island, through which Iran exports virtually all its oil, in order to force a peaceful settlement in the conflict, Mr Taqi said.

Oil Minister Discusses Iraq-Jordan Pipeline
JN240808 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 24 May 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman — Discussions between Jordan and Iraq on a 1,650-kilometre crude oil pipeline from Iraq to the port of Aqaba have gone a long way and Iraq hopes that an agreement on the project will be finalised soon, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said Wednesday.

Mr. Taqi, who arrived here Monday and held two days of intensified talks with senior Jordanian officials, said discussions between Iraq and Jordan over the planned pipeline have reached an "advanced stage" and a final agreement on the pipeline is expected to be signed next month in Amman.

However, he told the *JORDAN TIMES*, there were "more details" to be discussed and finalised before the final agreement, because "it is a huge project necessitated by special circumstances."

The projected pipeline would allow Baghdad to export some of its oil through the Red Sea and would alleviate Iraq's problems in channelling its oil production caused by the closure of its Gulf oil terminals due to the continuing Iran-Iraq war. Syria, which backs Iran in the war, has banned the use of an Iraqi pipeline through Syrian territory to the Mediterranean port of Tartus.

The planned pipeline is expected to be completed in 18 months, Mr. Taqi said and expressed hope that once the pipeline has been

commissioned Iraq will be able to increase its production of oil. Mr. Taqi did not give figures, but before the Gulf war started in September 1980 Iraq used to produce close to four million barrels per day (bpd) and the war has drastically cut the production to somewhere around 1.2 million bpd.

The $1 billion pipeline would initially carry 500,000 barrels of oil per day and "in another few months' time we expect it to reach its full capacity of one million barrels per day," the Iraqi minister said.

Mr. Taqi said the project will be financed "by international banks" and the U.S.-based construction firm, Bechtel Inc., will be the builder.

Jordan and Iraq have asked Bechtel to increase its share of financing, Mr. Taqi said but he refused to reveal the firm's share in the project.

"Political considerations have to be taken into account in deciding who will finance the project and the conditions they might attach to the financing," Mr. Taqi said.

The Jordanian Government will bear two-thirds of the estimated cost of the project and will collect transit fees on the oil pumped through the pipeline, the Iraqi minister said.

Jordan and Iraq will refuse any political conditions to be attached to the financing of the project and will not repay any loans if the pipeline was "destroyed by a sabotage operation," Mr. Taqi said.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said in an interview last week that U.S. involvement in the financing of the project will reduce chances of Israeli attacks against the pipeline.

Mr. Taqi reiterated Mr. 'Aziz' statement, but said: "A U.S. involvement will be one of the guarantees."

"We have to stipulate in the financial agreement that all loan repayments will be made from revenues collected through the sales of oil pumped through the pipeline," he said. Such a condition would pre-empt any sabotage attack on the pipeline, he asserted.

"We will pay back the loans as long as the oil is flowing through the pipeline and when the oil flow stops, so do the loan repayments," Mr. Taqi said.

The minister dismissed an Israeli report which claimed last week that Iraq had asked for Israeli guarantees that the pipeline will not be attacked. "Iraq would never ask for any guarantee from Israel," he said. "In any case we do not have faith or trust in any Israeli guarantee," he added. Iraq and Jordan will provide the maximum security for the projected pipeline, he said. "We have numerous options to ensure the safety fo the pipeline," he said. Anti-aircraft rockets, re-inforced construction along the pipeline and underground storages are some of the options, he said. The Iraqi minister, commenting on recent statements by Syrian officials that Syria seeks an end to the 44-month-old Gulf war, challenged Damascus "to materialise its words into action."

"If Syria really wants to end the war, it should stop supplying weapons to Iran," he said.

The war has reached new heights over the last two weeks as scores of oil tankers were hit in the Gulf. Iraq has claimed responsibility for hitting vessels that were close to the main Iranian oil terminal at Khark Island, while Iran has been accused by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia of attacking Arab-owned oil tankers well outside the war zone declared by Iraq.

Mr. Taqi Wednesday defended Iraqi attacks against oil tankers loading from Khark. "Khark is within the war zone we have declared and since Iran has blocked our oil exports through the Gulf we are perfectly justified in our action against tankers loading oil from Iranian terminals." he said.

"We genuinely seek an end to the war, and if the international community shares our desire for peace it has to halt buying oil from Iran and shut off the flow of Iran's oil revenues which support Tehran's war machine," he said.

In reply to a question on the Iranian contention that the oil-rich Majnun Islands, part of which are occupied by Iranian forces, are "compensation for war damages," Mr. Taqi said: "Iraq would never give up an inch of its territory and it can regain the occupied parts of Majnun any time it wants."

President Urges Unified Gulf Military Command

JN240901 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 24 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Informed Arab sources in Riyadh have mentioned that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has asserted to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and to the leaders of the Arab Gulf states that Iraq will not stand helpless before any Iranian aggression against the Arab Gulf states. The sources added that President Saddam Husayn has dispatched a special envoy to Riyadh, Kuwait, and the other Gulf states in order to convey this assertion. The sources said that President Saddam Husayn has asked the Arab leaders in the area to form a unified military command in order to confront any emergency. The Iraqi president promised to send a number of his planes and forces to these countries in order to participate in confronting any aggression.

INA: Gulf War Creating Oil Crisis for Syria

JN240838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Vienna, 24 May (INA) — Oil sources close to OPEC said here today that Syria is currently suffering a stifling oil crisis due to the stoppage of oil supplies from Iran's Khark Island. In a statement to the INA correspondent, these sources said that Iran is now incapable of honoring its agreement with the Syrian regime — an agreement which stipulates supplying Syria with 160,000 barrels of oil per day — as a result of the Iraqi blockade around Iranian ports. The sources also said that Syria's balance of payments is now threatened by the halt in Syria's export of the oil by-products produced by Syrian refineries. This is due to the stoppage of Iranian oil supplies to these refineries. The sources

added that this will further burden the Syrian economy, which is shackled by foreign debts.

The sources pointed out that the Syrian regime tried to get Al-Qadhdhafi's help in at least meeting the needs for Syria's local consumption of oil by-products, but the light Libyan oil does not suit the Syrian refineries, which use medium density oil such as the Iranian and Gulf oil.

Turkish Prime Minister To Visit Shortly

JN231602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1337 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 May (INA) — It was announced here today that Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will visit Iraq for several days within the next few days for talks with Iraqi officials on the situation in the region and international issues of common concern.

King Husayn Contacts Saudi, Iraqi Leaders

JN240606 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn held telephone contacts yesterday with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in order to follow up the developments in the Gulf. The two leaders assured his majesty the king on the situation in the region. His Majesty King Husyan asserted to both Arab leaders Jordan's support for and stand at the side of its fraternal Arab countries.

Iraqi Oil Minister Taqi Leaves Amman 23 May

JN231951 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Amman — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left Amman this evening after a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit he held talks with Jordanian officials in order to strengthen bilateral cooperation. The guest minister was seen off at the airport by the minister of industry, trade, and tourism, Jawad al-'Anani, a number of senior ministry employees, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, and embassy staff.

Arab Union Calls for Opening Iraq-Syria borders

JN231000 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 23 May 84 p 24

[Text] Amman —PETRA —The General Secretariat of the Arab Federation for Overland Transportation has called for opening the borders between Iraq and Syria, for freedom of traffic and transport, and for the flow of oil through the closed Iraqi oil pipeline. In a cable yesterday to Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the General Secretariat called for the formation of a delegation to visit Iraq and Syria to discuss this subject in implementation of the federation's General Assembly proposal made during last week's meeting in Amman.

AD-DUSTUR on Syrian Mediation in Gulf War

JN240735 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Under the headline "The Syrian Mediation," *AD-DUSTUR* writes: With the arrival of the Syrian vice president and foreign minister in Tehran within the framework of a mission related to the current dangerous developments in the Gulf war, the Syrian role takes on a new dimension toward this war, which has expanded to the other Arab countries that are known for their financial and political support for Syria. This is in addition to the pan-Arab ties between these Arab countries and Damascus — ties which are above all differences.

As we look forward to seeing Syria play a new role, different from its traditional role toward the war which has weakened this nation and has wasted its potentials, we will not raise any questions which will create more wounds while we wait for the results of the current mission being carried out by Syrian envoys. As we urge Syria to renew its commitment to the pan-Arab destiny and adhere to the provisions and principles of the Collective Arab Defense Pact, we appreciate in advance any Syrian efforts to stop this war or to prevent it from continuing. This is based on our awareness that all spared Arab resources are considered support for Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, and all Arabs who are threatened by the Zionist enemy and burned by its occupation and aggression.

Cabinet May Announce Security Plan 'Shortly'

NC231215 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Telephone dispatch by unidentified Voice of Lebanon correspondent in Bikfayya on 23 May — recorded]

[Text] The meetings held after the Cabinet meeting ended at 1345. Prime Minister Rashid Karami made a statement indicating that he will summon the ambassadors of the five great powers to brief them on Israeli practices in southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa'. Karami said the Cabinet discussed the security situation in all its aspects and expressed the hope that a security plan would be announced shortly. The following is a voice recording of Prime Minister Karami's statement:

[Begin recording] In addition to the topics on the agenda, the Cabinet discussed the abnormal and inhuman practices that are taking place in southern Lebanon and in western Al-Biqa'. We can no longer remain indifferent to the cutting off of these areas from each other and from the capital, Beirut.

The siege of villages and cities, the attack against their inhabitants, and the haphazard detention of the citizens — all practices that violate the declaration on human rights and the UN Charter — prompt us to act. Therefore, I will summon the ambassadors of the five great powers. We will also ask the humanitarian organizations to carry out investigations. We will also resort to all methods to stop such peculiar actions.

The question of security, which concerns all of us, was discussed in detail. All agree on the necessity of preparing a program that includes the arrangements necessary to finally establish security. We will follow up this discussion. I hope we will be able shortly to announce this plan and the arrangements it contains.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there any intention to ask the Security Council to convene to discuss the practices you spoke of in the south and western Al-Biqa'?

[Karami] The Security Council has been asked to discuss some of these issues. Lebanon has intervened in this matter. Therefore, I consider this aspect taken care of. We are in the process of discussing the measures I announced.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the question of the news media been raised?

[Karami] The question of the news media has been raised. There is an agreement to unify the media so that they may implement the policy of the new government and so that we may stop these problems. It is no longer permissible that the news media should continue in this unsatisfactory way.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there anything new concerning the Army?

[Karami] There is nothing new concerning the Army other than that it is receiving the attention of all of us. It is the main instrument in helping us provide security for the citizens.

[Unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] security measures for the Chamber of Deputies session?

[Karami] As soon as possible, God willing. [end recording]

Karami Discusses South With U.S., UK, USSR

NC240922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] At 1100 Prime Minister Rashid Karami received at his office at the Government House U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and discussed with him the serious Israeli practices in the south. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Fu'ad At-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, director of political affairs at the ministry.

Prime Minister Karami received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov at 1130, and the British ambassador at 1200 for the same purpose. The prime minister is expected to meet later with the French and Chinese ambassadors to Lebanon within the framework of the decision he announced after yesterday's Cabinet meeting on summoning the ambassadors of the UN Security Council five permanent member states to brief them on the Israeli enemy's inhuman practices in the south.

Franjiyah on New Government, Security Situation

NC231000 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference at his palace in Zgharta. He spoke about the situation in Lebanon. President Franjiyah said at the beginning of his conference:

Our cherished area, Zgharta az-Zawiyah, has been the scene of a series of educational and cultural activities, as well as social and religious activities. We are gratified by these activities. We encourage them because they foster the upbringing of the young and because they place society at the beginning of the sound path. These activities also reflect and denote the stability, prosperity, and normal life that our beloved area is enjoying. These things are the fruit that is being reaped thanks to the vigilance of the compatriots and the vigilance of sound and wise political and social behavior.

President Franjiyah also said: This week the national resistance forces continued carrying out their heroic operations against the occupying enemy. This resistance lets no day pass without inflicting heavy losses of life and materiel on the enemy. I take the opportunity provided by the government's drafting of its Cabinet [policy] statement to call on the government to insert in this statement an express and clear-cut pledge of moral and material support for the national resistance. This support should be given in the capacity of the national resistance as the honorable national means for liberating the homeland's soil. Such support will be given if liberation proves to be the first real aspiration of some officials. In light of some official actions and stances, we doubt that this is the case.

To update the knowledge of the honorable Lebanese citizens, we recall that while we were celebrating the abolishment of the ominous 17 May agreement, some factions were celebrating the opening of a representation in occupied Jerusalem and were raising the Lebanese flag. However, the Lebanese people and their redeemed flag have nothing to do with this disgraceful quality of being agents. One must also bear in mind that this quality has encouraged the Israeli enemy to think of seizing our water in the south. God willing, this goal of the enemy will prove to be impossible to attain.

President Sulayman Franjiyah said: A meeting of Zionists from all over the world, including Israel, was held in Morocco this week. All I want to recall is that, had the late king Mohammed V been alive, he would have disavowed this conference. He would have disavowed those who have agreed that the conference be convened on Moroccan territory.

We have heard that this week the Chamber of Deputies will convene to debate the Cabinet [policy] statement. We have also heard that this statement will ask for extraordinary powers for 9 months. In light of my practical experience, I view those who ask for extraordinary powers as regrettably having lost self-confidence. We have also heard that this statement will contain a new national charter. If we want to proceed from that which is important to that which is more important, shall we begin by laying down a new charter, particularly now that our holy land is occupied by the evil enemy?

At his news conference, President Franjiyah added: This week, while a Lebanese soldier was returning to his barracks, he was abducted in the area under the control of Israel's agents. We discussed this matter with the officials. Regretably, all we have gotten so far is promises. Had there been in Lebanon a self-respecting [Army] command worthy of the name, this command would have compelled the kidnappers by force to return the soldier. However, regrettably, and in view of all the things that we have seen on the part of this command, we place our hope solely on one action. This action is to permit the relatives of the soldier to return the same treacherous action to those responsible for the abduction.

President Franjiyah said: We are speaking about the Army and its command. It is also being said that the Army commander is going to be changed. Therefore, we hope that the responsible officials will choose a military commander and not an agent commander. Even if it occurs only once under this regime, there is an officer from Zgharta, namely, Brigadier General Barakat, who has a military record that both honors him and the [military] establishment. This record qualifies Brig Gen Barakat to be the commander so that under his command the Army will free itself of all the affiliations from which we suffer.

President Franjiyah added: Yesterday, we saw on northern television the criminals who committed murder in order to steal. Unfortunately for them, these criminals belong to the clique of Israeli agents. This is the duty of those who had arrested these criminals [sentence as heard]. Perhaps there are still some who follow their consience.

President Sulayman Franjiyah and newsmen then had the following dialogue:

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, there have been two prominent events that have gained attention: President al-Asad's emissary's visit to Your Excellency, and the visit by Prime Minister Karami. The question is: Do you still have the same attitude toward the government?

Answer: All that I can say in response to this question is that neither the letter [from Al-Asad] nor the meeting [with Karami] touched on the subject of our declared stand regarding this government.

Question: But, Your Excellency, Mr President, it has been said that the letter dealt with the domestic state of affairs in Lebanon.

President Franjiyah answered: The domestic state of affairs, not support or non-support for a government, regime, or whatever else.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, will your son-in-law, Dr Ar-Rasi, participate in the Chamber of Deputies vote of confidence?

Answer: I have said, and I still say that my dear son-in-law is very comfortable in Zgharta. Even if he decided to go to Beirut, and being the minister in charge of security his dignity prevents him from moving by helicopter to preserve his dignity and life [sentence as heard].

President Franjiyah was also asked: Do you expect positive results after the approval of the Cabinet statement? And, will the Chamber of Deputies give the government its vote of confidence?

Answer: Looking at the chamber's record, we see that it has not withheld a confidence vote from any new Cabinet. For this reason, I think that the new Cabinet will win the vote of confidence. However, only God knows what will follow this vote of confidence.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, some persons have suggested postponing the confidence vote to ensure security. Under the circumstances, what is your opinion about this suggestion?

President Franjiyah answered: I have no opinion because I am far removed from the venue of the chamber session and from the measures that can possibly be taken to preserve the dignity of those who will attend this session.

Question: What are the reforms you deem necessary and requisite?

Answer: The first and most important thing is a cease-fire. The second important thing is the withdrawal of the enemy. Thereafter, let the government do what it wants and what it deems appropriate.

Finally, President Franjiyah was asked: Your Excellency, Mr President, in your opinion, are the circumstances ripe for the

government to forge ahead, or is Israel still able to pressure the government?

Answer: The Israeli card is still there. However, there is a remedy for every ill. If the government wants to take a historic Lebanese stand, all that the government has to do is give the United States an ultimatum to throw Israel into the sea — and to hell. In case the United States rejects this ultimatum, all that this government has to do is deal with the United States the way the government has dealt with Costa Rica. Costa Rica's crime is not even close to what the United States has done and is still doing.

Security Arrangements Committee Activities Reported

French Observers Deployed

NC231309 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] The Security Arrangements Committee has supervised the deployment of a French observers unit in two observation posts on Qal'at al-Hisn and Hill 888 on the mountain.

Routes To Be Opened

NC231835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee this afternoon held a meeting at which all committee members were present. Also attending were Colonel (Vlotier), head of the French observers team, and Colonel Rafiq Faghali, commander of the disengagement force in the mountain. The committee heard a report from the French officer on his visit yesterday to the mountain area to ascertain the feasibility of establishing observation posts in the Qal'at al-Husn area and on Hill No 888. The committee also discussed the results of the disengagement carried out before noon today under the supervision of the committee members in the Al-Ma'rufiyah-Bsaba area. The committee also dealt with the causes of the security deterioration that took place last night in the Ash-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima area, and also dealt with violations in other areas.

Following discussion on the question of opening new access routes, the committee decided:
1. To open the Port road and the As-Sayyad Circle-Mar Mikha'il-Al-Musharrafiyah road [in Beirut], and
2. To ensure that the necessary preparatory measures are taken by the opposing parties and the Internal Security Forces to implement this decision as quickly as possible.

Further Reportage on Security Situation

NC240609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Relative calm is now prevailing along the contact lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and mountain area following tension that lasted until dawn, during which the sound of shells and bursts of gunfire was heard. Clashes with medium and light weapons took place in the Markets area at 0400. The clashes stopped after approximately 1 hour. Unidentified gunboats were sighted on the coast opposite the U.S. Embassy in 'Ayn al-Muraysah. A clash had earlier taken place in the areas of Al-Hadath, Al-'Amrusiyah, Al-Laylakah, Sfayr, Al-Mu'allim, Galerie Sim'an, and Mar Mika'il. The clash lasted from 0230 to 0330. Two explosions were heard at 0130. They resulted from two mortar shells which landed in the Primo area, where the Army's posts are located. Four mortar shells fell on Burst Hammud and Al-Fanar around midnight. There were no casualties.

Syrians Reportedly Install SAM Bases in Turbul

NC240601 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Syrian forces have continued their military reinforcements in Al-Biqa'. Yesterday they installed SAM bases in the Az-Zira'ah area in Turbul [as heard] and supplied these bases with sirens which are sounded when non-Syrian aircraft overfly the area. The Syrian forces also declared the Hawsh Hala village a military zone and prevented movement in the area because of the training exercises carried out by the 51st brigade.

Syrian MiG-17 Crashes Near Army Barracks

NC231930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent has reported that this evening a Syrian MiG-17 crashed near a Lebanese Army barracks [words indistinct] 'Akkar after developing technical difficulties. The plane was on a training mission. Its pilot, Captain George Ghazal, managed to bail out and landed near the barracks. Army personnel took him first to a medical clinic in the town and then to a hospital. The Syrian pilot sustained slight contusions.

Iranian Gunmen Kill Syrian Intelligence Officer

NC231922 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has reported that a Syrian intelligence officer was killed yesterday in an ambush set by Iranian gunmen in the Ba'labakk area.

Junblatti Gunmen Arrest Sunni Youths in West Beirut

NC221445 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] In the atmosphere of insecurity existing in the western part of the capital, Junblatti gunmen today raided Sunni houses in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, the Cola area, and the vicinity of 'Abd an-Nasir mosque and arrested a number of Sunni youths.

Israeli Soldier Reportedly Kidnapped in South

NC231608 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Sidon has reported that an Israeli soldier was kidnapped in the Az-Zahrani area at noon today. The Israeli enemy forces have mounted a wide-scale search and established permanent and mobile checkpoints along Az-Zahrani-An-Nabatiyah Road.

Israeli Soldier Wounded in Bomb Explosion in South

NC231726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] At approximately 1800 today national resistance fighters detonated an explosive device while an Israeli patrol was traveling on the main road between Sidon and Tyre in the Az-Zahrani area. The explosion seriously wounded an Israeli soldier who was moved to the regional hospital in Az-Zahrani. After the operation, the occupation forces closed the road and set up roadblocks. They meticulously searched vehicles and directed insults and accusations at the people in them.

Other Attacks

NC240601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reports that at 0020 a hand grenade was hurled and gunfire was opened at an Israeli patrol and another patrol belonging to the southern army of Lebanon on the eastern boulevard of Sidon. An explosive device went off on Sahl as-Sabbagh street in Sidon at 2030 last night causing only material damage.

PSP Radio Reports Israeli Reinforcements in Al-Biqa'

NC231343 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Arrivals from western Al-Biqa' report that the Israeli occupation forces reinforced their positions during the past few days in the areas of Kamid al-Lawz, Jubb Jannin, and Al-Mansurah. These arrivals have also observed concentrations of armored vehicles and artillery in the Khirbat Qanafar area on the eastern base of the Al-Baruk Mountain and on the Kifrayya-Jubb Jannin Road near the contact lines with the Syrian deterrent forces.

Israelis Arrest Southerners, Besiege Towns

NC230912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] An Israeli force raided several houses in Sidon last night and arrested approximately 15 persons for unknown reasons. The Israeli force today arrested some inhabitants of Habbush township near An-Nabatiyah. The enemy forces are still besieging Al-Baziriyah township in the south and Masgharah in western Al-Biqa'.

'Southern Vengeance' Group Claims Execution of 'Agent'

NC231059 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The bullet-ridden body of Hasan 'Ali Shur was found today in Mahallat al-Manarah on Ad-Dimashqiyah Street near the Kuraytim Mosque. Near the body was a note signed by the Southern Vengeance Organization [munazzamat ath-tha'r al-junubiyah]. The following was written on it: We have executed the agent who took part in the death of martyr Raghib Harb, the imam of Jibshit.

'Ghosts' Warn Against Israeli Agents' Moves

LD231753 Kuwait KUNA in English 1653 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beirut, May 23 (KUNA) — The Lebanese National Resistance Front (LNRF) has warned that an unknown group is exploiting the underground freedom movement's popularity to collect donations from people and issue bogus identity cards and statements.

A leader of the front telephoned KUNA to caution people not to be taken in by such moves and said that those who would exploit Lebanese patriotism for financial gain would be severely punished.

The front, a coalition responsibile for daily resistance attacks against the Israeli Army occupying South Lebanon, is popularly known as the "Ghosts" because of its underground character and complete secrecy.

The front leader said that the nature of the organization's struggle meant that it did not issue identity cards, and "the honour of membership of the front lies in the daily confrontation" with the Israeli occupiers.

He added that statements being circulated in the name of a self-styled LNRF "Military Forces General Command" had nothing to do with the front and were an attempt to undermine it.

Such moves were efforts by Israeli intelligence agents to penetrate the front, uncover its cells and expose its supporters, the LNRF leader said pledging that "like ghosts we will continue to pursue them and confront them, but after every operation, we will evaporate to reappear for the next operation, until the South and Palestine are liberated from the Zionists."

He indicated that the front knew who was behind both the donation-collecting and the fake statements, and warned that the perpetrators would be punished if they did not desist.

Kuwaiti Paper Reports New Radio Station in Beirut

GF231944 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 22 May 84 p 21

[Exclusive report]

[Text] A new radio station will begin transmission in Beirut at the beginning of the month of Ramadan under the name of the Al-Maqasid Charity Association; its frequency range will cover

Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, occupied Palestine, and Cyprus. Thus, the Sunni Lebanese leader Sa'ib Salam will enter the war of the radio stations which began to proliferate in Lebanon during recent years.

The Voice of Lebanon radio is currently operating under the supervision of the Lebanese Phalangists. The Voice of Arab Lebanon is the organ of the Independent Nasserite Movement — Al-Murabitun. The Voice of the Mountain is the organ of the Progressive Socialist Party. The Radio of Free Lebanon is run by the military wing of the Phalangists, and the Voice of the North from Ihdin is being operated by the central command in Zgharta and is linked to former President Sulayman Furanjiyah.

The Shi'ite Amal Movement is also working in the direction of establishing a political affairs radio station and another one to carry religious programs.

EL PAIS Interviews Talas on USSR Military Cooperation

PM241244 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 May 84 p 4

[Ignacio Cembrero dispatch: "'Two Soviet Divisions Could Be in Damascus Within 8 Hours,' Gen Talas Asserts"]

[Text] Damascus — "Plans have been drawn up to enable two Soviet airborne divisions to move to Damascus within only 8 hours in the event of a new conflict between Syria and Israel," Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas disclosed to *EL PAIS*, hastening to add that his country "does not need the assistance of these USSR troops."

For 90 minutes the 52-year-old Gen Talas reviewed in his office at General Staff headquarters in Damascus some aspects of Syria's defense policy, whose aim is "to achieve strategic balance with Israel." "In order to talk with Israel," added the minister, who is a doctor of military sciences from the Soviet General Staff Academy, "you must have a big stick in your hand; you cannot negotiate as did assassinated Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who knelt down before Menachem Begin."

When asked when the Syrian stick will be as strong as the Israeli stick, Talas asserted that his Army "nearly emerged victorious in 1982" against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He added that "if the war between Iran and Iraq, which prevented the Arabs from throwing all their forces into the battle, had not developed at that time, victory would have been ours."

The resounding defeat of the Syrian Air Force, which lost 96 aircraft shot down by the Israeli air force in the first few days of June 1982, apparently has no connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict. How was that defeat possible? "Very simple," Talas replied, without losing his traditional smile, even when recalling the somber moments of the fifth Arab-Israeli war: "When he signed the peace treaty with Israel, As-Sadat handed over the SAM-6 ground-to-air missiles he had, and the Americans hastened to dismantle them and devise electronic countermeasures that neutralized ours against the enemy."

New Missiles

Talas, who has some curious hobbies for a defense minister, such as photographing flowers, on which he has just published two bulky volumes, is confident about his Army's capability, if a new conflict with Israel were to break out. "In the event of a new war," he asserted in a mysterious tone, "our form of combat will be different, and the Israelis will discover new things in our hands, such as the Soviet SAM-5 ground-to-air missiles, with which they are not acquainted so far."

The SAM-5 is the most powerful and sophisticated of the Soviet antiaircraft missiles and is linked to an early warning system; after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Moscow agreed for the first time to export them outside the Warsaw Pact in order to deploy them at two bases — Hims and Dumayr — on Syrian territory. The deterrent power of this new missile "is such," the general stressed, visibly proud, "that Syria is now the only Arab country neighboring Israel whose airspace is not violated by the Israeli Air Force."

After showing a series of photographs of roses taken on the outskirts of Tripoli (Lebanon) during a recent tour of inspection, Talas, who has held the same portfolio for 16 years, categorically denied that, as the Western press has written, access to the SAM-5 bases is exclusively reserved for Soviet technicians and officers, of whom there are about 7,000 on Syrian territory. "All the arms installed in Syria are under my orders. There are Russians on the bases, but they are under my orders and I can assure you that they obey even better than the Syrians."

"What we are not going to do," continued the Syrian defense minister, whom his Soviet counterpart, Marshall Dmitriy Ustinov, described as the best strategist in the Near East, "is to allow foreigners to discover our secrets; when the FRG's military attache was caught attempting to photograph the missiles, we had to advise him discreetly to leave." "Of course," he added, as if excusing the Bonn government, "he was working for the Americans."

A spokesman for the FRG Embassy in Damascus denied this report.

After pointing out that "if the United States aligns itself with Israel in a war, the Soviets will come to our assistance," Talas sought to illustrate with an example the degree of support his country receives from the USSR, and disclosed that during "President Hafiz al-Asad's two meetings with his Soviet counterpart, Yuriy Andropov, the latter reiterated that he would 'allow no country in the world to attack Syria'; and the late president prevailed over the reservations of Ustinov and Andrey Gromyko about delivering more arms to Syria, because of the depletion of Soviet arms stockpiles: 'Take them from our own Army, but let them have them in time.'"

However, Western experts doubt the USSR could position two airborne divisions on the outskirts of Damascus within 8 hours unless its heavy aircraft violated the airspace of Turkey — a NATO country. If they follow the usual route, they point out, crossing the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean, they will take at least 15 hours. Moreover, Western military attaches in the Syrian capital believe that Israel already possesses an electronic device capable of neutralizing most of the SAM-5's, although it would pay a higher price in aircraft destroyed than it did 2 years ago to achieve this aim.

Soviet Advisers

"The deterrence," maintained a European diplomat, who asked to remain anonymous, "only applies to Syrian territory and is also political, because the Israelis know that Soviet advisers will die in any of their attacks on the antiaircraft missile launchpads, and this will probably provoke a major response by the USSR." "A Syrian officer told me with satisfaction," the diplomat concluded, "that if the Israelis attack, they will have to kill Russians." As was to be expected,the general refused to give details of the cost of the purchases of military equipment made by Syria in the USSR since the hot stage of the invasion of Lebanon ended — purchases estimated by Western experts at a minimum of $2 billion (about 300 billion pesetas). He also refused to comment on reports in the Gulf press that Damascus has received the ultramodern MiG-29 and MiG-31 fighter-bombers.

When President al-Asad suffered two consecutive heart attacks in November, Talas was the first Syrian personality to reveal publicly the nature of his illness. How is the head of state now? "Very well," he replied, "and the best proof of this is that during the second visit to Damascus by his Lebanese counterpart, Amin al-Jumayyil, he was able to meet with him for 14 hours on the same day." "The diet which he is following for health reasons sometimes makes him look a little tired."

Khaddam Meets With Iran's Khamene'i in Tehran

For Damascus and Tehran coverage of the visit of First Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' to Tehran, including reports on Khaddam's arrival statement and his meeting with Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, see the Iran section of the 24 May South Asia *DAILY REPORT*.

Information Minister Denies Internal Unrest

PM221559 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report on interview with Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh in Doha — date not given]

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has underscored the importance of Arab solidarity as a first step toward Arab unity. He ruled out the possibility of an Arab summit conference before the minimum requirements for the success of such a conference are met.

In an interview with *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* the Syrian information minister said the process of the settlement of accounts began after the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. After the abrogation, he added, the pro-Zionist world circles filled the world with various imaginative rumors.

He pointed out that the rumors about differences in Syria are no more than a kind of pressure to obstruct our march as a confrontation and steadfastness state. He noted that the campaign intensified after Syria's success, in cooperation with the Lebanese nationalist forces, in aborting the 17 May agreement, proving to the world that the people's will can be neither conquered nor subdued.

He denied that even a single shot was fired in the Syrian domestic arena, emphasizing that the Syrian people are united.

Replying to question on Syria's attitude toward the recent escalation in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Syrian information minister stressed that from the very beginning his country has not been in favor of that war. He added: The important battle that takes priority over any other battle is our battle against Zionist invasion and colonization of the occupied territories. He reaffirmed the Syrian president's assertion that the Arab nation's main enemy is the Zionist enemy.

He explained that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the exhaustion of the general Arab resources have compounded Zionist dreams and led to the Zionist invasion of southern Lebanon, more Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories, and more armed oppression of Arab people everywhere.

He expressed his country's readiness to place all its resources and more at the disposal of the brothers when the brothers really agree on such a thing and when there is a minimum degree of Arab solidarity.

Concluding his interview with *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, the Syrian information minister, who was attending the meetings held by the Arab seven-member committee in Doha to draw up a unified Arab information plan, said that the machinery which the Arab League is now in the process of setting up should address all continents of the world with one united Arab voice at all political, intellectual, social, and cultural levels. This, he added, should be the main aim of any information project undertaken by the Arab League as the Arab nation's representative. The aim should be to convey Arab views and aspirations to the world.

Commentary on Imperialist Interference in Gulf

JN231427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' left for Tehran today to convey a message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i from President Hafiz al-Asad. The message deals with the current state of tension in the Gulf.

The recent state of tension in the Gulf is a focus of attention for Syria, just as it is for the Gulf Arab states. It is natural for Syria not to be a spectator when U.S. imperialism, which was defeated in Lebanon and which lost its positions in the region, is trying to aggravate the situation, increase tension, and create an appropriate atmosphere for justifying a U.S. or multinational military interference under U.S. command in the Gulf region and at the sources of Arab oil. Syria has always been against expanding war and tension in the Gulf, because any expansion of that war will serve neither the interests of the region's peoples nor their aspirations to exercise their rights and benefit from their natural resources in order to improve the standard of living and overcome the backwardness left by colonialism. Moreover, any plan to involve the Gulf states in an internal dispute will only serve U.S. imperialist and Israeli hegemonial ambitions.

Any tension or instability in the Gulf region is part of U.S. projects and plans drawn up for the Gulf region and the oil resources since the days of Kissinger and Brzezinski. These projects and plans consider the Gulf region an extension of U.S. national security interests. In light of U.S. President Reagan's activities, contacts, and messages, we can say that the U.S. Administration is concerned only with finding a military foothold in the Gulf and tightening the grip of U.S. monopolies on oil. U.S. plans and aspirations in the Gulf conflict with the interests of everyone in the Gulf states. The existing ties among the Gulf states are more important, larger, and more lasting than the ties

that some of them have with U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism, which wants to spread its military hegemony over the Gulf and its oil, will not protect any side and will not burn its fingers for the sake of others. There are many examples. The shah fell like autumn leaves. U.S. credibility also drowned in Lebanon's sands and waters.

Gulf security should be purely a Gulf affair. The Gulf states themselves rather than Washington should deal with that security and find appropriate solutions. The current state of affairs shows that the United States has benefited from tension in the Gulf. The price of the dollar has gone up against all the other strong currencies. The price of crude oil in the free market in Rotterdam has also gone up, and demand for U.S. oil has increased. It is in the interest of all the Gulf states as well as many other countries in the world, to keep the United States away from the Gulf and its developments. U.S. interference in the Gulf will certainly produce results that are contrary to the peace, security, and stability to which the people of the Gulf aspire.

Syria's condemnation of the aggressive war that Saddam's regime launched against the Iranian Islamic revolution was based on its understanding of the side that would benefit from the war; its understanding of the objectives of the destruction of the Iraqi and Iranian military capabilities; and its understanding of the attempt to keep the Arabs away from the Iranian revolution, which is hostile to Israel and U.S. imperialism and which constitutes a natural ally for the Arab national liberation movement. Syria also knows the objectives for keeping Iraq away from the battle against Israel and away from any unity with Syria.

Today we can see the magnitude of Saddam Husayn's crime against Iraq, the Arab nation, the pan-Arab struggle, and the interests of the joint struggle of the peoples of the Gulf and the region. Just as it condemns and denounces the crime Saddam's regime committed against Iran and the Arab nation, Syria opposes any imperialist interference in the Gulf and any action that will increase tension in this sensitive part of the world. Syria opposes any aggression against any Gulf Arab state that is not involved in the war.

Dailies on U.S. 'Ambitions' for Gulf Region

JN240851 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 24 May 84

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Armed U.S. Exploitation of the Gulf War," *AL-BA'TH* says: The state of tension in the Arab Gulf region is escalating. Events there are following a serious course that threatens the region with a great explosion, especially since the imperialist powers have started pouring fuel on the fire in order to provide political cover for a U.S. or a multinational military intervention in the Gulf. This intervention is no longer ruled out in light of the threat of aerial control of the Gulf area and active participation in the battles under the pretext of preventing the closure of the routes supplying the West with its oil.

It is no secret that U.S. imperialism has long been preparing an atmosphere that would allow it to intervene militarily in the Gulf region and implement its well-known strategy of occupying the Arab oil wells under the pretext of guaranteeing Gulf security. Washington has made no bones about its ambtions in the Gulf. Since the era of Kissinger and Brzezinski, U.S. policymakers have been declaring that the Gulf region is within the U.S. sphere of vital interests.

It is not surprising that the United States should rely on the Iraqi-Iranian war as an element for heightening Gulf tension. This is because Washington was the one who instigated Saddam's fascist regime to wage the war against the Iranian Islamic revolution, and the one who abetted the fierce battles that have been raging between the two countries for over 4 years. Washington has worked to prevent the Arabs from getting a great power to support their struggle for the Palestinian cause. What is going on in the Gulf region is an extension of the mad war the Iraqi regime started. We are certain that the Gulf events confirm Syria's analysis of the war. The only beneficiaries of this war are imperialism, Zionism, and the forces that are still working to expand it in order to realize their ambitions and interests with the aim of bringing the immense Arab oil resources under their control and giving them a free hand in dominating the Gulf's destiny.

Today it seems that the service the Iraqi regime has been rendering to imperialism and Zionism has borne fruit. This has encouraged U.S. imperialism, which met with utter defeat in Lebanon, to exert intensive efforts — not to expand the war area, but to move it toward a new phase where all the Gulf states will be involved in the war. This will force these states to request the means of deliverance from the United States, which is waiting for such a contingency, as Reagan said the day before yesterday.

AL-BA'TH adds: Syria has to be concerned with Gulf events. It cannot take a careless stand on these grave events which threaten the Arab nation's future; hence Syria's moves and President al-Asad's message, which Comrade Khaddam carried to Tehran and which concerns the state of tension in the Gulf. As it has stood from the beginning against Saddam's mad war has and correctly explained the serious dimensions of this war, Syria will stand against any military intervention in the Gulf's affairs and will stand against any aggression on any state that has no association with this war. Syria calls on the people of the region to end their disputes and to meet on the path of warding off the common danger that stems from the designs that the United States, Israel, and the West have on the region's resources. Everyone must know that Gulf security and stability will not be brought about by the U.S. and Western warships and planes, which have always brought disaster, ruin, and destruction to all parts of the world.

For its part, *TISHRIN* says: Syria has been aware of Washington's aggressive aims from the beginning. It has repeatedly warned of the consequences of a war by proxy which Saddam might launch against Iran on behalf of the United States. Syria has always pointed out that the main conflict is between the Arab nation and the usurping Zionist enemy, that the main aim must be confronting Israel and its expansionist aims, and that the supreme pan-Arab interest necessitates mobilizing all Arab and

Muslim resources in the fateful battle against an enemy that does not hesitate to launch the most savage wars of annihilation.

Today, and following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the United States is planning an invasion of the Gulf in order to bring the Gulf states under U.S. domination and to rob them of their resources. At the same time, the United States is establishing an aggressive strategic alliance with Israel against the entire Arab region and is extending arms and money to our enemy.

The paper made it clear that Syria, which exerted intensive efforts to prevent the outbreak of the Gulf war, will spare no effort to prevent it from expanding. Syria is certain that the Syrian role will realize the interests of the entire region and will isolate the ambitions of the imperialists and the Zionists. Syria's current efforts are part of the firm stand it has taken from the beginning — namely, that this war serves only the enemies of Arabism and Islam.

Israeli Activities in Southern Lebanon Noted

JN231231 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon — The Zionist invasion forces are continuing their siege of the villages of southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa', particularly the villages of Al-Bazuriyah and Mashgharah in the district of Tyre. These forces are also continuing to storm houses and arrest citizens on the pretext of searching for weapons. On the same level, 11 Zionist vehicles crossed the Al-Awwali Bridge this morning moving toward Iqlim al-Kharrub. Israeli planes also carried out provocative sorties over Lebanese territory and the Al-Biqa' area.

On the other hand, the Lebanese nationalsit resistance men have detonated a position belonging to the forces of agent Antoine Lahhad in the city of Sidon. The losses have not yet been disclosed due to the occupation forces' cordoning off the area.

Arens: IDF Not To Withdraw to Alternative Line

TA231053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1015 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today that the IDF will not withdraw to an alternative line inside Lebanon. At the committee meeting, Arens said that there is considerable improvement in the security situation in the IDF-controlled area in Lebanon. Our correspondent in the Knesset Hayim Zissovitz gives more details about the meeting:

[Begin recording] The defense minister stated clearly today that the IDF is not going to leave Lebanon for the time being. Our key problem today is the IDF's deployment in Lebanon, he said. In the past, we had indeed considered a withdrawal to an alternative line in the south, but it was decided that there was no line to which we could withdraw which would decrease terrorist activity against the IDF soldiers. On the contrary, he added, a withdrawal from the Al-Awwali line will only turn it into a confrontation line with the terrorists. He noted that there is improvement in the security situation in the IDF-controlled zone today, for a number of reasons: Traffic over the bridges has significantly decreased; the new commander of the southern army of Lebanon, Antoine Lahhad, is proving to be an impressive personality; and lastly, another prime reason is that the local population, including the Shi'ites, have got the impression that our presence is not so temporary, as Arens put it, and therefore there is more willingness on their part to talk.

These remarks triggered a question by MAPAM MK Victor Shemtov, who worriedly demanded to know what Israel is telling them: Are we staying there forever? Arens' reply: We are not leaving at this stage.

Yitzhaq Rabin asked for a clear declaration by the defense minister: Has Israel given up its illusion that it is able to influence the composition of the government in Beirut? Arens' reply: Israel has already sobered up from this illusion, but it still has no plan which will guarantee the safety of the northern Israeli settlements without a permanent IDF presence in Lebanon. We cannot rely for long on local forces only, Rabin said, adding that we need an international force which will separate us and northern Lebanon, especially between us and the Syrians. Rabin said this force should be UNIFIL, and it should be announced now that the IDF will withdraw from Lebanon within 6 months.

Arens' reply to this: It is rash and irresponsible to say that all depends on UNIFIL and that the withdrawal should be effected in 6 months.

Likud MK Beni Shalita believes it is vital to defend Israel from the southern Lebanese area. Likud MK Ehud Olmert said Israel does not rule out an international force according to Rabin's proposal, but that Rabin too, on his party and if he becomes defense minister, will not effect an immediate withdrawal but will wait until such a force is established. Therefore, according to Olmert, there are no differences between Arens' and Rabin's views regarding the desirable policy in southern Lebanon.

Yosi Sarid did not entirely agree with either Arens' remarks or Rabin's. The security arrangements which rely on the local militia will disintegrate when the IDF leaves, Sarid stresses. Therefore, in his opinion, it is necessary to decide on security arrangements which will be based on UNIFIL, as Rabin suggested, but not just on UNIFIL. Security arrangements should also rely on determining red lines, in agreement with the Syrians, and on leaving room for the maneuverability of the IDF, which will return to the northern border. [end recording]

IDF Prevents Syrians From Advancing in Lebanon

TA230813 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 May 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] A few days ago, IDF soldiers fired some warning shots into the air and prevented Syrian soldiers from advancing their positions in the eastern sector in Lebanon.

The Syrian soldiers deployed opposite the IDF forces in the eastern sector have begun returning to their positions since the beginning of spring. They have been improving the positions which they had abandoned at the beginning of the winter, and they have been digging trenches.

On two occasions some days ago, the Syrians tried to set up positions beyond the dividing line. In both instances, the IDF soldiers fired some shots into the air and the Syrians retreated.

Also last week, several shots were fired from Syrian territory at an IDF position. The assumption is that the shots were fired by Syrians.

Military sources yesterday emphasized that these were just local incidents whose significance should not be blown out of proportion. As a rule, the Syrians abide by the cease-fire and no movements of Syrian troops have been noticed in Al-Biqa'.

The military sources also pointed out that the Syrians allow terrorists to cross their lines and penetrate areas controlled by the IDF to carry out attacks. It is assumed that terrorists who had penetrated from Syrian territory fired the two Katyusha rockets near the village of Ba'lul, east of lake Al-Qir'awn. IDF troops have prevented the penetration of terrorist squads in a series of incidents in the last few months.

Pro-Iranian Terrorists Moving to Tripoli

TA230918 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 May 84 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] Pro-Iranian terrorists have recently begun leaving the Al-Biqa' area and moving to Tripoli in the north. Tripoli's moderate Muslim leadership is not pleased with this development.

Contrary to recent reports by Christian sources in Lebanon, there are as yet no indications that the Iranian terrorists have begun leaving Lebanese territory in large numbers and returning to Iran as a result of Syrian pressure.

Some 1,500 Iranian volunteers in Al-Biqa' apparently refuse to leave the Al-Biqa' area, and their refusal has Iranian support. The Syrians are afraid of a confrontation with the Iranians on this issue due to their dependence on economic aid from Tehran.

Four Israeli Soldiers Wounded in Lebanon
TA231607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Four IDF soldiers were wounded this afternoon south of (Ansariyah). A bomb exploded on the shoulder of the road as an IDF patrol was passing by. The wounded soldiers were evacuated to the hospital, and IDF units have begun searching the area. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that this is the second attempted attack in southern Lebanon that occurred this week: On Sunday an IDF soldier was wounded by a hand grenade thrown in Sidon.

South Lebanese Dignitaries Urge IDF Support
TA231151 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 May 84 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] Christian, Shi'ite and Druze leaders and dignitaries in southern Lebanon recently asked Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens, and the Israeli Government — through Israeli military government officers and public figures in the Galilee — to clarify their position regarding the future of the area, in view of rumors and reports about the possibility of an imminent Israeli withdrawal. These dignitaries appealed to the prime minister through, among others, Israeli citizens in the north who visited them. They asked Israel to draw a distinction in its attitude to Sidon and the area north of the Al-Litani River, versus the old area of southern Lebanon whose inhabitants remain loyal to the State of Israel and favor the economic and social ties established on both sides of the border.

One of the dignitaries, 'Ali al-As'ad — the brother of Lebanese Parliament Chairman Kamal al-As'ad — from the village of Al-'Udaysah recently said that Israel's handling of the area must be above the political considerations guiding the government. "We need you and you need us. So let us rise above all other considerations," Al-As'ad told officers of the Israeli liaison unit and Israelis who recently visited in the area, and who were asked to convey this message to the Israeli Government. "We have no other place to live. We were and we remain inhabitants of southern Lebanon, and we do not have any access to other parts of Lebanon today. Therefore, we and the state of Israel share a common interest in safeguarding the area of southern Lebanon and the Israeli northern border, and we do not want our future to be bargained with," Al-As'ad noted. The dignitaries also asked Israel to extend aid to southern Lebanon by means of the IDF, and thus clarify its intentions for the future.

Most southern dignitaries have expressed the opinion that now that the Lebanese Government has been rendered ineffectual by the Syrians, the best thing would be to totally separate the area of southern Lebanon from the rest of the country, since the inhabitants know for certain that they face a painful fate if the Syrians and their allies rule over them.

The commander of the civilian liaison unit for Lebanon, Colonel Sha'ul Nuri'el, has said that the IDF and Israeli civil engineering bodies have in the last year paved 35 km of roads and created 100 km of agricultural dirt roads in southern Lebanon. He also noted that 4,000 tons of asphalt and thousands of tons of cement were delivered to south Lebanon.

Military Governor on Lebanese Intervention
TA221836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Israel's military governor for the area of Sidon has said he would welcome any steps taken by the Lebanese Government to protect the residents of northern Israel. The governor, named by a REUTER reporter in Sidon as Colonel Sami, was speaking in Arabic at a press conference at his headquarters near Sidon.

New Coordinator of Activities Meets Frayj
TA231922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the new coordinator of activities in the territories, today met with Mayor Ilyas Frayj in Bethlehem. The mayor of Bayt Sahur, Hanna al-Atrash, also participated in the meeting. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this is the first meeting of the new coordinator, who entered office a short time ago, with Arab mayors in Judaea and Samaria.

Dissatisfaction at Egyptian Stand on 'Ayn al-Hulwah
TA231551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Israel has expressed its dissatisfaction over Egypt's behavior in the affair of the riots which took place in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel was invited to the Foreign Ministry today, where he was told that Israel had hoped that Egypt would fulfill a positive role in the UN Security Council, and would not use the podium for hostile propaganda against Israel and not base its remarks on publications in the media without trying to check the facts.

Arens Considers Dividing West Bank Administration
TA240634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is considering a proposal to split the Civilian Administration and the military government in Judaea and Samaria into two separate authorities — one for Judaea, and the other for Samaria. According to one official in

the Defense Ministry, the move is intended to fragment the political power of Arab groups in the territories, but the source added that the step would be of little benefit because it would make the administration of the territories more cumbersome. He added it was unlikely to be carried out, because it contravened international law regarding the status of the ruling authority in occupied territories.

Peres Outlines Future Jerusalem Policy

TA231725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres, the Alignment's candidate for prime minister, today answered Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek's question about what the Alignment plans to do about Jerusalem if it returns to power.

In his response, Peres wrote that he supports the establishment of a municipal police force for the city as part of a comprehensive plan. He would make it a national priority to strengthen and promote a united Jerusalem and noted that a government headed by him would support bolstering the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem. It would also make it a priority to populate the capital in all neighborhoods, among other ways by granting relief and exemptions for young couples.

Peres also added that a special authority would be set up for the development of Jerusalem, and the city would be granted the status of a developing area [ezor pituah]. He also suggested that when a ministerial committee for Jerusalem affairs is established, it will also include the mayor, who will be a full member of that committee. Our correspondent notes that Teddy Kollek also approached Prime Minister Shamir requesting information on his position on Jerusalem.

Finance Ministry Approves June Settlement Funds

TA230845 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 May 84 p 1

[Report by Shraga Meqel]

[Text] The Finance Ministry has decided to invest 500 million shekels in the settlements in the territories before the elections. The Treasury gave in to pressure by settlement bodies and agreed to approve this expenditure by the end of June. At Minister Kohen-Orgad's urging, and as one of the steps to curb inflation, the government decided to allow the ministers to spend only 12 percent of their annual budget in the first 3 months of the fiscal year. Settlement bodies exerted pressure to bypass this decision, and the Treasury gave in and decided that 18 percent of the annual budget for the territories would be spent from April to June. Finance Ministry officials argue that this decision does not mean capitulation. They argue that the approved 18 percent is lower than the 25 percent the settlements were supposed to receive in a quarter.

Twenty-five Jewish Underground Suspects Charged

TA231153 Jerusalem Domestic Service In Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A short while ago, indictments were submitted to the Jerusalem district court against 25 of the people suspected of belonging in the Jewish underground. Six of the detainees are suspected of murder and attempted murder. Another 16 detainees are suspected of attempted murder.

MA'ARIV Interviews Suspects

TA231305 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 May 84 p 3

[First installment of report on interview with Jewish underground suspects, identified as "Group A," by Me'ir Ben-Gur at the detention jail in Jerusalem; date not given]

[Text] The plan was to attack six leaders of the "National Guidance Committee" in the territories, exactly on the 30th day of the mourning period for the six people who were murdered near the Hadassah Building in Hebron 4 years ago — this is what some suspected members of the Jewish underground told me when I spoke to them in their cell at the detention jail in Jerusalem.

In addition to the many details about the planning and execution of the attacks on the mayors, and other attacks and plans, the detainees issued lengthy statements and explanations about their motives and the events that made them take the law into their own hands and act independently.

I met the detainees in a very small room which was filled with their relatives. There was no window, only two stools in the corner; it was asphyxiating and emotional, there were tears and screams.

Amid this din, I interviewed some of the suspects in a corner. They answered my question unhesitatingly and one could see that they believed in what they had done. As for the attack on the mayors, they did not harbor any regret; but as far as other attacks and plans are concerned, they had second thoughts and perhaps even regrets.

"You ask me whether there is a Jewish underground? My answer is clear: There is no underground. We were a bunch of guys who, under certain circumstances, in the wake of serious events and with a feeling of apprehension about the future, stepped forward to protect our brothers after we saw the government in its weakness," the detainees told me.

To simplify matters, we will identify all of them as Group A. A claims: We proceeded just as the Hagana, the Irgun, the LEHI [underground movement during the British mandate, also known as the Stern Group], Ben-Gurion, Begin and Shamir proceeded at the time. Although they were then under the British mandate, their actions also came in the wake of ceaseless attacks by the Arabs against the Jewish settlers. Our government, for fear of the left and international public opinion, is afraid to take certain

actions to safeguard the well-being of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria. This is the analogy to those days....

Question: But your actions had the clear signs of an underground.

Answer: No, the fact is that we do not have a leader; we do not have procedures for accepting members, there are no codes, communications systems, and so forth.

Question: How do you dare compare "those days" with present times? A Jewish state has been established in the meantime and you were acting against your own state.

Answer: That is exactly the problem. In 1980, the "National Guidance Committee" already held the reins of power. To this very day, very few people outside the defense establishment are aware of the terrible facts of those days. In those days, 'Ezer Weizman was consciously building the Palestinian state with the help of the PLO representatives, namely, the "National Guidance Committee."

Question: And did Prime Minister Begin allow this? Are you not exaggerating?

Answer: In those days, Begin was in one of his "twilight" periods. Weizman used to refer to him in those days as "the deceased" ("the deceased said hello to me," "the deceased signed for me"). Incidentally, Begin learned about this later and he never forgave him for it. Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil said then that the IDF only controlled the roads — and he was right. The committee was formed in such a way that it controlled all sections of the population: schools, universities, trade unions, women's organizations, commerce and industry, welfare, both urban and rural local governments, and so on, and so forth.

The committee had a violent militia whom it paid wages to impose their will on the Arabs, on businessmen, and farmers, in addition to supporting their terrorist attacks. All this was done in broad daylight, in the open, and overtly. It was financed and organized by the municipalities. They openly held meetings of their "government to be," in front of the television cameras and in broad daylight. This was done with Weizman's approval and contrary to the opinion of quite a few officers. There were mass PLO rallies in Nabulus and Hebron, with PLO flags and incendiary statements and slogans which were photographed and screened on Israeli television.

Question: On what do you base your allegations that this was done against the best judgment of some IDF officers?

Answer: I will tell you a story: The same guys who interrogated me, also collected very incriminating material against Bassam ash-Shak'ah. Every line was worse than 10 volumes of the Karp Report. There was enough there to put this man in jail for the rest of his life. Weizman refused even to deport him. One of the most senior officers in charge of the area went to him with this material — a real book — and later stormed out of the room after having thrown the book in Weizman's face, after 'Ezer told him: These men are my partners for tomorrow.

Question: The veracity of this story has yet to be checked. What, however, did it mean to you?

Answer: It was clear to us that Jewish rule in Judaea and Samaria at that point only applied to Jews and it did not apply in anything pertaining to the Arabs. Ash-Shak'ah actually enjoyed diplomatic immunity from the "Palestinian state-to-be." We did not take the law from the Israeli authorities into our hands. Israeli law was already flat on the ground, and that is where we picked it up from.

Question: And that is why you acted? You set out to save Israelilaw from remaining at rock bottom?

Answer: No, we ground our teeth. One should bear in mind that this was a Likud government and we were for a long time paralyzed because we were astonished at the unexpected about-face and the shocking discrepancy between the Likud's platform and what we knew about Begin's past, and the platform of SHELI which we saw Weizman implementing before our very eyes.

Question: Is it permitted to resort to terrorism, even under such conditions?

Answer: Any Israeli Government that leaves Judaea and Samaria would turn these areas into the Ash-Shuf mountains. The moment the Israeli Government gives up and refuses to exercise its authority and power, the ensuing vacuum will be taken over by the militia. The murder near the Hadassah building was called for by the vacuum created by Weizman. That same vacuum called for the attack on the mayors, simply to save our lives and those of our wives and children.

Group A describes the incident that so terribly shocked him: I was praying at the "Avraham Avinu" synagogue in Hebron after my son was born. Suddenly, we heard shots and we immediately realized that something terrible had happened. We got in our cars and we rushed to the Hadassah building. We came across a terrifying spectacle: Six dead and dozens of wounded people, as well as women and children who had lain flat on the ground to avoid the salvo of bullets, were in a heap on the road.

Group A continues: We evacuated the dead and the wounded, and we summoned Chief of Staff Refa'el ("Raful") Eytan to the scene, who in turn summoned Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. We were told that at that same time he had been meeting Egyptian Minister Hasan 'Ali about the autonomy plan for Judaea and Samaria. He arrived, but was very impatient with us. He led us to understand that we were disturbing his important work. He got rid of us by giving us a perfunctory promise that "the matter will be taken care of" but we felt that our blood was not worth a fig.

After the murder, we were forced to hear the terrible words uttered by Hayim Bar-Lev which I will never forget: "....had they not been there, they would not have been hurt."

We felt like orphans. After all, this statement applies to Hebron just as it does to the coastal road, 'Afula, or Yafo Street in Jerusalem. This logic means that Zionism is falling apart.

Question: How was the decision to retaliate by attacking the mayors made?

Answer: That happened almost of itself. After the six were murdered there was a very heated meeting. People shouted that the situation could not go on like that any longer, that there was nobody to appeal to, and that if nothing was done to deter people, we could wait for more murders with a stopwatch in hand.

People continued to exchange views after the meeting and some of us spontaneously decided "to talk business." We looked for a proper retaliation. The initial proposal was to attack Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim. When the bloody incidents concocted by the "National Guidance Committee" expanded, however, the idea was raised to attack other committee members as well: Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah; al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil; Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf; Ibrahim Daqqaq, an East Jerusalem engineer who was the brain behind the National Guidance Committee; Dr Mustafa an-Natshah, a well-known communist and inciter who was still active at that time, despite having expressed regret for his actions and subsequently being allowed to return to Judaea and Samaria by theIsraeli authorities who had deported him.

Question: Tell me details about the operation.

Answer: We used a small amount of explosives. Our plans were to wound but not to kill. Our plan was to wound to prevent the victims from becoming "martyrs," which would have been the case had they been killed. In contrast, a wounded person becomes a living example that serves as a reminder to those near him and is a living warning to potential inciters who plan to attack the Jewish population.

Question: How did you operate?

Answer: We put 0.5 kg explosives in a wooden box and we added an electronic detonator. We took pains to carry out the operation on the 30th day after the murder at the Hadassah building to make the message clear that our blood is not worth a fig, to deter people, and to ensure that we could once again live safely. We carried out some tests in the mountains with a dummy bomb that included a light bulb rather than a detonator. We brought the material from the Golan Heights but we devised the explosive charges in our place.

Question: Did you get help on the Golan Heights?

Answer: Yes, certainly.

Question: Are they also under arrest?

Answer: Yes, at least some of them are. When we were through planning, we appointed people in charge of the various squads. The operation was set to take place exactly on the 30th day after the murder at the Hadassah building. We rehearsed the operation for the last time. We adjusted some points but we had two difficult problems: First, we could not locate Ibrahim Daqqaq's car; and, second, Ibrahim at-Tawil's car was parked in a closed garage and could not be reached.

Finally, we managed to locate Daqqaq's car. As for At-Tawil, we initially decided to call off the operation for fear that we might hurt other people besides him. Finally, we found a way to alert those people in the military government who were expected to leave for the scene in case there were suspicions. Finally, we booby-trapped the garage. It was only by accident, despite the warning, that the explosive was detonated and the police bomb disposal expert was tragically injured.

The squad commander sent to attack Daqqaq began to entertain doubts and he used the excuse of unrest in the area and the barking of angry dogs not to carry out the operation. Two other Arab leaders, Al-Qawasimi and Milhim, had been deported from Israel and that is how they were spared.

We conducted a public opinion poll after the operation and we encountered a great deal of sympathy for our operation, as if many Israeli citizens had been relieved. Rabbi Druckman praised the perpetrators in the Knesset and very senior officers were also very glad about the turn of events. One officer said: "It is a pity that the other two were deported...." Of course, the officers did not know who had carried out the operation. We felt neither triumphant nor proud; we felt that we had done what we had to. We felt sorry and disappointed that we had been forced to take such a step under Israeli rule.

Question: Did you meet after the operation?

Answer: No. It was clear to me, however, that in extreme cases, when we would once again be endangered and the government would not act, we would once again be forced to react.

Draft Resolution on Crime in Office Adopted

TA231255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] With a majority of votes, Knesset members of all factions adopted the draft resolution of Shinuy MK Mordekhay Virshubski at its preliminary reading. The proposal says that a minister committing an offense disgracing his office may not hold office for 5 years from the day he completes his sentence. The proposal was opposed by TAMI and some Knesset members of the Alignment and the Likud. Minister Nisim said that the issue merits looking into, and he proposed that the draft resolution be sent to the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee. Opposition Knesset members applauded the minister.

Embassy 'Astonishment' at Weinberger Disclosures

TA240525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Astonishment was expressed at the Israeli Embassy in Washington concerning the disclosures by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger of military cooperation between the United States and Israel. One of the embassy staffers said that this action is probably connected to rhetoric in the U.S. presidential elections. At the same time, Israel will probably not issue any official expression of displeasure, in view of the sensitive relations with the Pentagon and Caspar Weinberger.

Missile Boat Planned Jointly

TA240815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The chairman of the board of directors of the Israel Shipyards, Shlomo Er'el, confirms the statements made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to the effect that the United States and Israel cooperated in planning the new Sa'ar-5 type missile boat. However, he stressed to our correspondent Haviva Roger that only the preliminary planning was done in the United States, and the boats will be built in Israel.

Thai Minister Meets With Minister Ne'eman

TA211652 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1443 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 21 May (ITIM) — Minister of Science and Development Prof Yuval Ne'eman today hosted the Thai minister of science, technology, and energy, Damrong Latthaphiphat, who arrived in Israel with a 12-man delegation.

The Thai minister said this was the largest delegation that had ever gone abroad on behalf of the Thai Ministry of Science, Technology, and Energy. Mr Latthaphiphat said: This shows how much importance we in Thailand attach to Israeli science and research.

Israeli Science and Development Minister Professor Ne'eman noted several fields in which Israel could contribute to the development of science in thailand, such as solar energy, biological and agricultural research. The Thai minister emphasized that he mainly wanted to strengthen the ties in the field of Israeli industry. Another meeting between the Thai delegation and the Ministry of Science and Development is expected before the Thai delegation returns home on Wednesday, 23 May.

Yugoslavia Bans Israeli Sports Delegation

TA200656 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 May 84 p 2

[Report by Jack Leon]

[Text] The Yugoslav government has refused to grant entry visas for a three-man Hapo'el [Israeli sports association] delegation to the European Federation of Cooperative Sport congress taking place this weekend near Dubrovnik.

The federation, of which Israel is a full member, is the umbrella organization for sports activities at places of work.

Avigdor Dagan, director of Hapo'el's international department, reported on Friday that federation Secretary-General Gustav van Heycke of Belgium unsuccessfully had interceded on Israel's behalf.

Briefs

Relations Established With Kiribati — The Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today that Israel has established diplomatic relations with the government of Kiribati — a group of islands in Micronesia, on the Australian periphery. The nonresident ambassador will be Yisakhar Ben-Ya'aqov, Israel's ambassador to Canberra, Australia. [Text] [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1257 GMT 21 May 84 TA]

PANA Reports Mengistu OAU Anniversary Message

AB241118 Dakar PANA in English 1102 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 May (PANA) — The Ethiopian president, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his capacity as current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has issued a message on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the OAU, and of the declaration of that day, 25 May (tomorrow), as Africa Liberation Day.

The full text of the message is as follows: "Message of the Current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on the Occasion of the 21st Anniversary of the OAU"

As we solemnly observe the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the declaration of Africa Liberation Day, we note that this historic day is a moment at which we take stock of our achievements, a vantage point from where we scan the tortuous but victorious path we have traversed and an occasion affording us yet another opportunity to rededicate ourselves with steadfast resolve to intensify and reinvigorate the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all other forms of exploitations, subjugation and domination.

As it symbolizes the closing of the dark and ignominous chapter of colonialism and the dawn of a new era of freedom and social progress, this day of historic importance has a special significance for us Africans and all those who have contributed to the liberation of the vast majority of the peoples of our great continent.

We also believe that this occasion is a very propitious moment to pay tribute to those African martyrs who have laid down their lives so that their compatriots can lead a purposeful life free from oppression and domination. As we honour the valiant struggle and the heroic deeds of those great sons and daughters of Africa, we note with admiration that their enduring passion for freedom was manifested in the immense sacrifices they paid, so that succeeding generations of Africans could be master of their own destiny. Their indomitable will, courage and perserverance would, no doubt, serve as an inspiration to the present generation of Africans who are still the prime targets of imperialist machinations and reactionary conspiracies.

The Organization of African Unity, which is the crystallization of the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of Africa for the complete emancipation, social progress and ultimate unity of our continent, continues to be sole organization which is actively committed to the advancement of these noble causes.

Despite the various machinations of imperialism and its cohorts to undermine our unity and sap our political will to fully liberate our continent, the OAU continues to play, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, the vanguard role in coordinating and harmonizing the policies of African states with the final objective of achieving political cohesion, economic and social emancipation, greater unity and full cooperation between member states of our continental organization. Yet, the question of liberating Africa from the last vestiges of colonialism and racism remains the single most important issue preoccupying the mind of every freedom-loving African.

The racist and repressive regime of Pretoria continues to oppress and dehumanize our brothers and sisters in South Africa. With the massive and active support of the United States Administration whose strategic interests it advances, the apartheid regime is currently engaged in a continuous and brutal assault against the African population of South Africa.

In collusion with imperialist powers which are bent on destabilizing independent governments for their own narrow and selfish ends, South Africa is waging systematic and naked aggressions against the frontline and other neighbouring states. It has also adamantly persisted in its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the numerous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the OAU and other international organizations.

South Africa's obnoxious policy of apartheid and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the territory of Angola pose the gravest challenge to Africa and, indeed, to the international community as a whole. It is on this ground that we resolutely condemn the present tour of the English rugby team of South Africa and call on all African countries to take all appropriate action, both individually and collectively, to effectively oppose the implications and outcome of this ill-advised tour.

On this historic occasion, I salute the valiant and patriotic peoples of southern Africa in general, and the ANC and SWAPO in particular, for the sacrifices paid and the victories scored in their relentless struggle against apartheid South Africa and its imperialist backers. I also take this opportunity to urge all African states and the international community to rededicate themselves to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and continue to extend full political, diplomatic, financial and material assistance to the southern African national liberation movements recognised by the OAU.

We have been following with keen interest and increasing concern the recent political developments in southern Africa. We are convinced today, more than ever before, that the racist regime has fully embarked upon its long-term, much-vaunted and sinister strategy in the region.

Africa should have no illusion, whatsoever, that this insidious policy of divide and destroy could only be deterimental to the African majority in South Africa, as well as to all states in the area. We note with indignation that some Western governments, particularly the represent United States administration, are providing all-round massive support for the implementation of this criminal policy.

It is abundantly clear that the avowed goal of this diabolical scheme is to emasculate the national liberation struggle, obstruct the inexorable progressive current in the region and to further expand and bolster the alleged imperialist sphere of influence. By resorting to this ploy, they are making futile attempts to camouflage their predatory moves and pernicious designs. It is, therefore, imperative and indeed, very urgent, that Africa take full cognizance of the ramifications of recent developments in southern Africa. We should always remain vigilant and ever

more determined to rebuff the conspiracies of imperialism and its racist collaborators.

This affront to independent Africa and all freedom and peace-loving peoples throughout the world is also a challenge which each nation should squarely face with renewed vigour and resolve. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the independent states of Africa and all nations who uphold the principles of freedom, equality and justice to provide the liberation movements in southern Africa with every possible assistance in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and racism.

Likewise, we call upon all peace-loving nations and peoples of the world to give maximum publicity to the heinous crimes that are being commited against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia with a view to informing the international public about the nature and extent of the degradation to which the odious policy of apartheid has subjected our brothers and sisters in that part of our continent.

While we express our deep appreciation to those countries that have consistently and generously rendered unswerving support and assistance to the OAU and the Liberation Committee, it is our ardent hope that they will continue to assist Africa not only at this crucial moment of our struggle but also until the whole continent is totally liberated.

Another area of utmost concern to our continent is the said state of Africa's economic situation. Despite the ruthless plunder of its natural resources by colonialist powers, Africa is still endowed with vast economic potential. It is paradoxical, however, that most of the least developed countries of the world are in Africa.

On the other hand, it is heartening to note that, during the last few years, Africa has made commendable efforts to organize itself with the view to achieve a measure of economic cooperation and a degree of self-reliance. It would, however, be a grave mistake on our part to overlook our weaknesses and setbacks in this sphere. We have clearly fallen far behind the target we set for ourselves in the Lagos Plan of Action.

It is, therefore, imperative that all African states exert greater effort with the aim of realizing the noble objectives through the various organs for regional and subregional cooperation. We must recognize that the struggle for economic emancipation shall remain mere wishful thinking unless the regional and continental endeavours are complemented by serious efforts aimed at creating viable and self-sustaining national economies.

It is in view of removing this anomaly, the need to break the recurrent irony of a rich continent with starving millions, that we stress the fact that our struggle for socio-economic emancipation of the peoples of Africa will not be complete unless and until the people of Africa become the complete masters and true beneficiaries of their natural resources. Without that realization, Africa's independence will remain incomplete and its freedom partial.

The dignity, self-confidence and genuine freedom of the African man would be realized only when he can assert his full rights over the abundant natural resources of his continent. In this context, it is necessary to underscore the fact that the debilitating effect and the ravages of recurrent drought and the grave menace of expanding desertification, which are at present decimating the population and resources of nearly two-thirds of the countries of Africa, can hardly be mitigated unless we coordinate and intensify our collective effort both at the continental and international levels.

Nor can we view the socio-economic development of our continent in isolation from the prevalent global political situation. In a frantic attempt to expand its control and impose its diktat on the peace-loving peoples of the world, imperialism is making the peace of the world very precarious. Never before has there been such a threat to the very existence of mankind, and never before has there been an equally determined and unified stand to avert the impending catastrophe.

The peoples of Africa, together with other freedom and peace-loving peoples of the world, should join in the collective struggle to safeguard our planet from nuclear annihilation. In this connection, I would like to reiterate once again the just demand of the African states to keep our continent and its surroundings a nuclear free zone.

Finally, I would like to stress that Africa, together with other freedom-loving peoples of the world, is more than ever ready to intensify the struggle against the destructive forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of domination.

Let me express our militant solidarity with and full support for the freedom fighters of southern Africa and also reaffirm our strong conviction that, despite the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction, the peoples of Africa shall continue to surge forward along the path of complete freedom and socio-economic progress.

The dynamic and just struggle of the peoples of Africa shall triumph and we shall pay any price, make any sacrifices to preserve the unity, safeguard the independence, and further intensify the struggle for the complete freedom of Africa.

Long live the Organization of African Unity.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses Central Committee Session

LD231133 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 23/05/84 (APS) — At the opening of the works of 12th CC ordinary session yesterday in Algiers, the president of the republic, FLN party secretary general, Mr Chadli Bendjedid delivered a speech of orientation during which he first of all stated that through this session "a healthy tradition is carried on which enables us in any occasions and circumstances to so seek clarify a certain number of questions relating to the activity of the party and the state and regarding also the developments of the situation at the national and international plans."

After having pointed out the importance of the 12th session of the CC since it deals with a vital subject relating to the national development during the next step and the adoption of the big orientations of the 1985-1989 five-year plan, President Chadli Bendjedid indicated that it is imperative for all the officials at all the levels and on the occasion of all the meetings to become impregnated with our present economic situation as demands of the new step of the national development.

Regarding the next five-year plan, President Chadli Bendjedid pointed out that its preparation is taking place in favourable conditions; we have enough time to clearly define the main objectives on the basis of the existing data.

The head of state further evoked the agricultural sector pointing out the attention which must be devoted to this sector considering the fact that it constitutes an inexhaustible resource. This same attention concerns also the sector of hydraulics which has a close link with agriculture.

Dealing with the sector of housing, one of the other concerns of the political leadership, President Chadli Bendjedid noted: "The deficit registered in this sector is to be attributed to many factors among others the fact that it has not profited by the requested attention in comparison with a rapid demographic growth."

The head of state also examined other sectors of the national development, insisting upon the importance to be devoted to the light industry and a greater control of achievements realized in the heavy industry.

While reiterating in this [word indistinct] (?imperative) "self-reliance" and the struggle against the negative aspects and against the false conceptions, to reinforce the assets obtained or those to be obtained in favour of the next phases of development, President Chadli Bendjedid put a stress on the necessary elimination of the spirit which consists in relying on the state, asking for rights by (?withholding) duties.

As to measures of clemency he recently decided on the occasion of the 2nd seminary the recording of the revolution's history, the president of the [word indistinct] indicated: "The greatness and the force of the revolution are symbolized by its magnaminity."

As to the national private sector, the head of state pointed out that this one really exists and that it is to play its part as one of the instruments in the field of national development. The state, the head of state said, will help it, control it and step it up in an organized frame, so as it can achieve its duty before the country, in conformity with laws.

Regarding Algeria's policy at the international plan, the president of the republic puts the immutable positions of our country before just causes of peoples, notably those fighting for the recovery of their independance and their liberty. The head of state recalled in this connection that Algeria is attached to the principle of dialogue and political solutions as an ideal mean to settle down problems existing in the region, in the African Continent and other regions of the world.

President Chadli Bendjedid stressed as a conclusion that Algeria will spare no effort in this sense and will remain faithful to its foreign, clear, and firm policy in its positions of principle.

Resolutions Adopted

LD240913 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] The 12th session of the FLN Central Committee ended its meetings yesterday afternoon at the Palace of Nations under the chairmanship of Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN. President Bendjedid delivered a speech at the final session. At the final gathering, the 12th session approved the resolutions on the major options of the forthcoming 5-year plan, a recommendation on the implementation of a national policy for youth, and a resolution on to the party's 1985 budget. The session also approved a resolution on general policy.

With regard to general policy, the Central Committee expressed its satisfaction with the activities by the party's machinery and mass organizations for the implementation of the resolutions of the fifth congress, the resolutions of the Central Committee, and the guidelines of the party's secretary general.

With regard to foreign policy, the Central Committee praised the intensive efforts exerted by the party and state machinery in accordance with the choices of the Algerian revolution and in line with the guidelines and resolutions of the fifth congress for the sake of consolidating national independence, enhancing its defense capabilities, and assisting the realization of the people's aspirations for development, freedom, and security, as well as bestowing a democratic character on international relations and the elimination of places of tension in the world through the finding of just solutions for the major political, economic, social, and cultural problems.

After evaluating the developments which the countries of the Arab Maghreb are experiencing, the committee expressed its satisfaction with the achievements in cooperation with sister Tunisia and with the positive results achieved within the framework of cooperation between Algeria and sister Mauritania.

The general policy resolution said that the Central Committee hopes that all the countries of the region will work for the creation of favorable conditions so that the treaty of harmony and fraternity, which to date comprises Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, will comprise all countries of the Greater Maghreb. In this regard it affirms Algeria's constant readiness to cooperate with sister Libya on the basis of full respect of the principles contained in the treaty of harmony and fraternity. The Central Committee wishes to reaffirm Algeria's continuous desire and firm determination to contribute effectively to the completion of the remaining stages necessary for the creation of the edifice of the Greater Arab Maghreb and to devote all its capabilities for the sake of attaining this great objective, to which our peoples have aspired for generations and which is now faced with the obstacle of the war raging in Western Sahara. It insists on the need for the implementation of the 19th OAU Summit Conference's resolution which calls on the Moroccan Kingdom and the Polisario to enter into direct talks for ending the fighting and setting favorable conditions for the implementation of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence.

The Central Committee expresses its profound concern over this serious escalation by the Moroccan Government, which is increasing tension in the region.

The Central Committee calls for vigilance and welcomes all positive steps aimed at easing tension and affirms its constant and complete readiness to lay the foundation of the Arab Maghreb and the serving of the sublime interests of its peoples through the joint exploitation of resources available in the Arab Maghreb countries within a framework of a just and lasting peace.

In this context the Central Committee recalls the first stance adopted by the Algerian revolution as affirmed by President Chadli Bendjedid on more than one occasion, which is represented by the adoption of a method of responsible dialogue for solving all problems, however big, and avoiding the causes of clashes and the resort to force and violance.

While warning against the dangers inherent in falling into the trap of the use of force, it urges recourse to responsible dialogue, affirming the Algerian revolution's concern to preserve the security and stability of the region and saving it from all factors that might draw it into the logic of conflict between the superpowers, which in turn would divert attention from the real problems, whether political, social, or economic. It would also endanger the future of the region and limit its ability to solve its own problems by itself.

After recalling the positive results achieved by the policy of positive neighborliness with other countries, particularly with Mali and Niger, it affirmed the need for respecting the Chadian people's unity and the safety of their territorial integrity within the framework of the principles approved by the OAU. It also affirmed its support for the ANC and also for the Namibian SWAPO.

After discussing conditions in the eastern part of the Arab homeland, the Central Committee called for the unity of the Palestinian detachments within the framework of the PLO in accordance with a national liberation line. It affirmed Algeria's work for reaching a formula for integration and harmony between the Palestine revolution and the frontline countries, particularly sister Syria.

While affirming its support for the PLO and its right to independent decisionmaking, Algeria affirms that no side should have the right to take decisions unilaterally with regard to the battle of destiny because that demands a strategy requiring full coordination between the frontline sides and the supporting quarters.

The Central Committee reiterated Algeria's support for all initiatives aimed at safeguarding the unity of the Lebanese people, their sovereignty, the safety of their territorial integrity, and the safeguarding of Lebanon's Arab character.

The Central Committee expressed concern over the war between Iraq and Iran and reiterated its persistent call to both countries, sister countries, to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Algerian-Hungarian Cooperation Panel Meets

PM231032 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 18-19 May 84 p 3

[APS report: "Algeria-Hungary: Imparting a New Thrust to Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers — The proceedings of the eighth session of the Algerian-Hungarian joint committee which opened in Algiers 12 May included the signing Thursday morning of a communique recording the various points discussed, which mainly concerned trade, economic and financial cooperation, and technological and scientific cooperation. The proceedings of the session took place under the joint chairmanship of Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Istvan Torok, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign trade.

With regard to trade relations, the two sides agreed to facilitate Algerian exports to Hungary in order to restore the balance of trade, which is at present to Algeria's detriment. In this connection the Hungarian side agreed to send a delegation to Algiers in the next few days.

To help restore this balance, the Algerian side decided to organize in Hungary a specific exhibition to display the range of Algerian products likely to interest Hungarian economic officials.

With regard to economic and financial cooperation, the two sides examined the present situation concerning the joint implementation of projects in the fields of industry, agriculture, water resources, and the environment, and also agreed to develop and strengthen such work. In this connection they decided to introduce, within the context of the existing credit agreement, means of facilitating the realization of new projects.

With regard to scientific and technological cooperation, the members of the joint committee discusssed the need to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation to guarantee technology transfers.

Last, the two sides decided to meet again in Budapest to examine jointly the implementation of measures for joint galvanization and cooperation, which will experience a new impetus particularly following the visit to Hungary in April by President Chadli Bendjedid.

LIBYA

Resolutions Reduce Peoples Bureaus Abroad

LD231700 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 23, May 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY has learnt in accordance with the Basic People's Congresses' resolutions about reduction of Libyan Arab People's Bureaus abroad, the People's Committee for Foreign People's Bureau has in fact implemented this decision.

Students in Italy Form Revolutionary Committee

LD232120 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 23, May 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In accordance with dicta "no revolutionary outside revolutionary committees" and "revolutionary committees everywhere," the revolutionary force of the Libyan Arab students studying courses on electricity and light industry affairs in the city of Foligno in Italy met and formed a revolutionary committee.

The revolutionary committee has confirmed in a cable to the leader of the revolution their commitment to preach the thought of the Third Universal Theory which heralds the liberation of humanity from all forms of oppression and terror that control the destinies of the people.

It also confirmed their readiness to carry out the death sentence in defence of the civilized achievement realized by the Great al-Fatih Revolution and to destroy agents and hired people.

Masses Reaffirm Readiness To Be 'Suicide Squads'

LD231325 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Masses of the basic people's congresses and revolutionary forces in various parts of the Jamahiriyah have reaffirmed their total and permanent preparedness to transform themselves into suicide squads to pursue the remnants of the terrorist cells, to punish them and to liquidate them finally without pity or mercy for what their evil and dirty hands have committed, because they have betrayed the people and sold themselves to the black Satan, the enemy of the Arab nation and Islam.

Masses of the basic people's congresses and the revolutionary forces again declared in cables sent to the brother leader of the revolution that the so-called National Front for the Salvation of Libya is but a cover for those Muslim brothers — the agents of the United States, Britain, and Sudan, who were liquidated at home and of whom there is but a small number, which does not exceed the number of fingers, who fled abroad and are wanted by Interpol on charges of forgery and plundering the people's wealth, as well as sabotaging the popular establishments and cultural achievements gained by the people of the Jamahiriyah in various spheres thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Further Reportage on Turkish Prime Minister's Visit

Holds Talks With Jallud

LD231359 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A round of talks took place in Tripoli yesterday evening between Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal within the framework of the relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Brother Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Turkey, and a number of technicians from various secretariats participated in the talks. On the Turkish side, Minister of State Ismail Ozadaglar, members of the delegation accompanying the Turkish prime minister, and the Turkish ambassador to the Jamahiriyah also attended.

Meets Al-Qadhadhafi

TA240456 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is on an official visit to Libya, met leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi last night. Our correspondents in Libya report that the establishment of joint industrial installations was discussed at the meeting. The two leaders also assessed the latest situation in the region. Also present at the 2-hour meeting were Jallud, one of the leaders, and Libyan Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation Minister Durdah. Ozal, who will continue his contacts in Libya today, will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Jallud, Ozal Dinner Speeches

NC240732 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud hosted a dinner last night in honor of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and his delegation during which speeches were exchanged. Jallud delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Turkish prime minister and the members of his delegation and affirmed the deep relations between the Libyan Arab Muslim people and the Turkish Muslim people.

Jallud said these relations were strengthened following the inception of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution because this revolution is an Islamic revolution in the true sense of the word. Consequently, it has paid great attention to the Islamic world, the Islamic revolutionary movement, and Islamic political action. Thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, the Libyan Arab Muslim people have been able to put an end to the political and historical misconceptions which were imposed on the Arab nation.

Staff Maj Jallud added that relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Turkish people are old. They are relations which have been forged across generations and under the banners of Islam and Islamic struggle. He explained that the political and historical misconceptions which colonialism and Zionism have imposed on the Arab nation and the Turkish people did their work, but the pioneering role which the Great Al-Fatih Revolution has played broke this ice and restored cohesion and strength to the Arab nation and the Turkish Muslim people.

Staff Maj Jallud said we now see that Turkey and the Turkish people have returned to their historical reality. Turkey has again turned to the East in its capacity as one of the great nations of the East. He added that the forces hostile to Islam know the roles of the Arab nation, the Turkish nation, and the Iranian nation. These hostile forces have worked to separate the Arab nation from the Turkish nation so they may be able to implement their plotting against Islam and Muslims.

Staff Maj Jallud affirmed that relations among the Arab nation, the Turkish nation, and the Libyan people, who are a part of the Arab nation, are as old as time. These relations do not need us to search for conditions in which they will grow as they are based on a common cultural and historical reality. The Libyan Arab people and the Turkish people realize the importance of these relations. Hence, the Turkish Muslim people and the Libyan Arab people enthusiastically and overthelmingly support relations of cooperation between Turkey and Libya. This is at a time when several states are trying to create circumstances for cooperation and are seeking to convince their people to establish such relations.

As for relations between Turkey and Libya, the two peoples have given full support to them, which are old and founded on cultural bases and a common great history. As a result of all these circumstances, we can say that relations between Turkey and Libya do not have limits.

In his speech, Maj Jallud explained the two people have spiritual and material resources and that if these resources become integrated, they will bring great benefit to the two peoples and to their role in favor of freedom and peace and in favor of the victory of Islam and the Muslims.

Staff Maj Jallud said the party led by friend Turgut Ozal is a party which has proved itself in a short period. The first anniversary of the founding of the party was celebrated a few days ago. The party, however, has scored a landslide victory in the parliamentary and local elections. This indicates that the Turkish people are calling for change and are searching for something new.

Consequently, we are confident that this party gives attention to building strong relations between Turkey and Libya in line with the desire of the Libyan Arab Muslim people and the Turkish Muslim people.

Staff Maj Jallud referred to the crisis Turkey has faced in recent years as a result of the world economic crisis, explaining that thanks to Mr Ozal's wise policy, Turkey has been able to overcome this crisis. Turkey has turned to the states of the region and has opted for economic cooperation with the states of the East.

He said this proves that Turkey cannot solve its problems except by feeling it belongs to the area and that its cooperation with the peoples of the area, especially with the peoples of the Islamic and Arab states, will solve Turkey's economic problems and will make Turkey's economic resources integrated with these states' resources.

Staff Maj Jallud affirmed Mr Ozal's visit is particularly significant at this time when our area and the world are witnessing grave events, including an economic crisis that is playing havoc with the economies of the developing states as a result of the unjust economic system, a feverish arms race, the deployment of missiles, and aggression and renewal of aggression.

He noted that at a time when it has become clear to the nonaligned and the developing states that the North-South dialogue is a mirage and that likelihood of an agreement on a new economic order has become dim, we find now that calls have been made in the developing world for South-South cooperation and dialogue. He affirmed that cooperation between Libya and Turkey can strengthen this idea. South-South cooperation can begin with two states, then develop into cooperation among more than two states, and finally become a comprehensive South-South dialogue.

Staff Maj Jallud said the talks which we have held have affirmed our determination to deepen relations between the two peoples. They have also shown that our viewpoints are close on several international topics and problems. We highly praise this visit and believe it will give a qualitative leap to relations between the two peoples. He added that the Turkish Muslim people and the Libyan Arab Muslim people are close to each other, both geographically and emotionally. We believe the most sacred fraternity is Islamic fraternity. We are linked by the bonds of Islam which greatly help our cooperation for the well-being of the two peoples and the well-being of Islam and the Muslims.

This visit has come at a delicate time for the world. Hence, consultations and dialogue between two countries on this level are of great importance. We hope from the bottom of our hearts that this visit will be up to the level of the aspirations of the two Muslim peoples and will achieve all its desired objectives.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal delivered a speech during the dinner. At the beginning, he expressed his appreciation for the generous hospitality accorded to him and to members of his delegation on the great soil of the site of the Al-Fatih Revolution. He said on this occasion: I have visited fraternal Jamahiryah several times since 1969. I have seen the developments in Libya. During this period, Libya has actually seen great developments. It has been able, under the leadership of great leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and in view of its potentials, to achieve great successes in several fields. These developments in the Jamahiriyah are appreciated by the Turkish people.

Ozal added: There are century-old family relations between our two countries. Our two peoples coexisted with each other for many years. This has played a great role in the dealings between them. He affirmed that the Jamahariyah has in recent years received priority in Turkey's dealings with other states. Ozal explained that his discussions in the Jamahariyah have affirmed that these relations will be further consolidated. We would thus, he said, realize the wishes of the two peoples. This visit, he added, coincides with the present tension prevailing in the area because of the intransigent policy of the Zionist enemy, who continues to set up settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

In his speech, Ozal pointed out that the Lebanese crisis and the protracted Iraqi-Iranian war, and the enormous losses it has caused in life and property indicate that the area is in dire need of peace. He said: Peace and security in the area would help the development of their peoples and the realization of successes in various fields. Ozal emphasized that Turkey is continuously and constantly developing its relations with the Islamic Arab homeland — these relations were severed for a long time for several reasons. He said: The most important proof of this is the important role which Turkey is performing within the framework of the ICO. Turkish President Kenan Evren has been elected as chairman of the ICO Economic and Trade Committee. He added that Turkey will exert great efforts to develop economic and trade relations among the Islamic states. He expressed Turkey's interest in the South-South dialogue and in the efforts to establish peace and security in the area and the world.

Ozal then said: Despite the brevity of my visit to the Jamahiriyah, my discussions have produced very fruitful results, which will strengthen relations and bring great benefits to both countries. In conclusion, he asserted that the development of bilateral relations will have a good effect on bolstering and developing relations among Islamic states as a whole.

The dinner was attended by members of the Turkish delegation accompanying Ozal, members of the General People's Committee, and heads of diplomatic missions in Libya.

Meets Turkish Businessmen

TA231721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that all necessary aid will be provided to Turkish businessmen active in Libya. Ozal, who is continuing his contacts there, met this afternoon with Turkish businessmen active in that country. Ulku Andali, Necmettin Urkmen, and Mehmet Akarca from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center report that State Minister Ismail Ozdaglar was also present at the meeting. Ozer Olcmen, secretary general of the Union of Turkish Contractors in Libya, briefed Ozal on the problems faced by Turkish businessmen and asked for his help in resolving their difficulties.

In response, Ozal said that problems in payments of debts were due to Libya's recent economic difficulties, adding that in the coming period such problems will be eliminated. Ozal added that aid will be provided to honest businessmen by the state and the banks, which have provided guarantees.

Ozal recalled that there are no problems between Turkey and Libya and said economic relations will also be promoted with Tunisia and Algeria, in addition to Libya.

Following his meeting with Turkish businessmen, Ozal met with representatives of Turkish workers in Libya.

Meanwhile Turkish-Libyan official talks are getting under way in Tripoli.

Libyan Debts To Be Paid

TA231549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1534 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 23 May (AA) — Libya announced that she will pay 40 million dollars of her debts to Turkish constructors by exporting oil to Turkey, while 25 million dollars be paid in cash.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has ordered the debts to be paid. Libyan authorities had announced that they have cash problems and demanded another payment solution to be found. According to the constructor's committee, there are 83 Turkish firms operating in Libya, and Libya owed to those firms 135 million dollars, in toto.

PDRY's Ad-Dali Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD231328 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo, who conveyed to him a written message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the PDRY.

Departs 23 May

LD232031 Tripoli JANA in English 1809 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 23, May 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, Democratic Yemen's foreign minister, and the delegation accompanying him left here this afternoon ending a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JANA Says Europeans Prepare To Evacuate Sudan

LD231808 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Brussels, Sha'ban 23, May 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It was learned in Brussels that European Community circles have received urgent reports confirming that the situation in Sudan has reached maximum state of danger and described the situation as a state of no retreat for Numayri's regime. European countries have began preparations for the evacuation of their nationals and closing down of their companies operations in the Sudan.

A European Community source in Brussels has confirmed that hireling Numayri's regime is on the brink of collapse and that

European diplomats in Khartoum are exepcting that a coup d'etat might take place at any time, especially when the Sudanese Armed Forces were put on maximum alert because some military units had been involved in operations of looting and sabotage in different parts of the country and particularly in houses of Europeans whom reporters described as being treated viciously and violently.

These reports informed also that Numayri has become unable to control the Army and the few coming weeks would be decisive as it becomes most likely that the Army may assume power.

On the other hand, these reports confirmed that most of foreign companies operations came to a halt with the exception of Total Company which was able to resume operations after contacts were made with the revolutionaries when they killed one of its employees, three weeks ago.

However, the decision of Total to resume operation has made the French diplomatic position difficult because all European companies have decided to stop their operations on instructions from their governments till the situation in Sudan becomes clearer especially when that may not take long.

European reports revealed that Western embassies and companies in the Sudan have prepared plans for the evacuation of their nationals. Some of them have left the Sudan and the rest is expected to leave soon aboard special planes ready for the evacuation in anticipaption of the eruption of the revolution all over the country which may be directed towards foreigners whom the revolutionaries blamed for the persistence of Numayri in power.

MAURITANIA

Somali Minister Brings Siad Barre Message

AB232128 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Justice and Islamic Affairs Minister Colonel Cheikh Ould Boyda received this morning, on behalf of the head of state, [name indistinct], minister at the presidency of the Republic of Somalia, who was bearer of a message from Somali head of state Mohamed Siad Barre to Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. After the audience, the Somali minister said that the message concerned bilateral cooperation as well as the situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa. The Somali envoy expressed the hope to see the Somali-Ethiopian problem settled peacefully. The visit falls within the framework of the periodical contacts between the two heads of state.

The audience took place in the presence of the secretary general of the government, Mohamed Ould Mahmanne, and the Somali ambassador to Senegal. The Somali minister, who arrived in Nouakchott yesterday, had already been received by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Lieutenant Colonel [as heard] Ahmed Ould Minnih.

SUDAN

Numayri Decrees Establishment of Presidential Council

JN231919 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 23 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a republican decree establishing a presidential council and defining its jurisdictions. According to this decree, the republican decree on setting up the council of ministers and defining its jurisdictions has been repealed.

The presidential council has been formed under the chairmanship of the president of the republic and comprises the following members: the chief justice, the first vice president of the republic,the vice president of the republic, the People's Assembly speaker, the president's assistant for foreign policy, the first secretary of the SSU central leadership, the regions' governors, the mayor of the national capital, the general controller, the ministers at the presidency, the ministers in charge of central ministries, the president's advisers, the secretaries of the SSU committees, the governor of the Bank of Sudan, the chairmen of the specialized councils, the secretary general of the alms and taxation office, and the ministers of state.

The decree fixed the jurisdictions of the council as follows: to advise the president of the republic about the general policy of the state in the political, economic, and social fields; to assess the performance of the state organs; to coordinate the activity of the state organs on the centralized level; to organize relations between the centralized and decentralized levels; to offer proposals and initiatives about adopting new policies or amending the existing ones; to watch the state organs; to discuss and approve the state budget plan before presenting it to the People's Assembly; to follow up and supervise the development plans; to study the periodic reports; to approve the draft laws, agreements, and treaties; to approve the work programs; to evalute the political and economic situation; to approve the plans and programs of the competent organs; to firmly establish the pillars of national unity; to receive periodic reports from the competent organs about our foreign relations; and any other job entrusted to it by the president of the republic.

The decree gives the president of the republic the right to issue the necessary decisions after the council's deliberations as well as the right to issue a bylaw defining the manner in which the council's meetings can be held and the council's work procedures.

PRC Delegation Led By Li Peng To Visit 24 May

JN231924 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 23 May (SUNA) — A PRC delegation headed by Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, will arrive in Khartoum Thursday on a 3-day friendly visit which comes in response to an official invitation. The delegation will be received by First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayib and a number of senior state officials.

During the visit, Li Peng and the accompanying delegation will witness the country's celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the glorious May revolution.

The delegation will also hold talks with officials aimed at strengthening the firm and developing relations between the two countries.

The talks will include exchange of opinions concerning regional and international issues of interest to the two countries.

The PRC side in the negotiations will include Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade; Hanyi Song, PRC ambassador in Khartoum; (Ro Yatklu), deputy director of the West Asia and North African Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry; Cheng PU, deputy director of the Foreign Aid Department in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; (Kong Dezong), director of the Second Regional Affairs Department in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; (Zheng Huachung), secretary in Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng's office; and (Zanq Xin), deputy director of a unit within the West Asia and North African Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry.

Mubarak Message Part of Continuing Contacts
NC221840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 22 May (MENA)—Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today received a message from President Husni Mubarak. The message was forwarded by Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif during his meeting with the Sudanese president today.

In a statement to MENA following the meeting, the Egyptian ambassador said the message is part of the continuing contacts and consultations between the two presidents for exchanging views and information about various issues, particularly African issues, and for coordinating the two countries' policies toward these issues and toward safeguarding the OAU. The ambassador added that he had conveyed the Egyptian people and government's congratulations on the occasion of the May revolution.

ETHIOPIA

USSR Group Briefed on Worker's Party Developments

EA232214 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Leggesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, held talks with a USSR delegation led by Comrade Valentin I. Dimitriyev, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, at his office this afternoon.

Comrade Leggesse briefed the delegation on the current situation in Ethiopia, the principal tasks achieved at various levels for the establishment of the Ethiopian Workers Party [EWP], and on preparations to call the EWP formation congress and celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution on an unprecedented scale.

Comrade Leggesse stated that friendly relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR had existed for a long time and had been especially strengthened on all fronts since the Ethiopian revolution, and explained that the continuous support given to the development of the Ethiopian revolution and the ongoing economic construction by the CPSU, government, and people of the USSR in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism will always be remembered.

For his part, Comrade Valentin I. Dimitriyev said he had been able to fully understand the development stage of the Ethiopian revolution, the general activities for the establishment of the EWP through the organization and direction of the broad masses by the country's vanguard struggling forces, and disclosed that the CPSU, government and people were eagerly awaiting the establishment of the EWP.

SRV Science, Technology Team Departs

LD232208 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A team of science and technology planning and policy experts from Vietnam left Addis Ababa for home after a 2-week working visit. While in Addis Ababa the three-man delegation was briefed by officials of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission on activities underway, and problems evident in scientific and technological areas of endeavor, and on the role of (?participants) in the 10-year perspective plan.

SOMALIA

'Beggars, Bootlickers' Trip to Djibouti Criticized

EA232307 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The so-called commander of the 26th Division of the forces still loyal to the Mogadishu regime, General Muhammad Hashi Gani accompanied by [words indistinct] recently made a so-called visit to the Republic of Djibouti.

Gen Muhammad Hashi Gani and the two beggars, i.e. Hashi Musa and Abdullahi (Hawayeh) recent so-called visit to Djibouti was aimed at holding meetings with Somali nationals living in Djibouti including the wealthy commercial traders who trade between Somalia and Djibouti.

Gen Muhammad Hashi Gani and the two (?stooges) accompanying him, were helped by bootlickers Musa Ismail, Ibrahim Guled, (?Dahir) Adan and Nur (Hawle) Sharmarke to arrange these meetings. The other sinister motives for the trip are to rob the Somali people who have fled from the Mogadishu authorities, divide them on tribal lines, and at the same time create suspicion among themselves.

For this reason, we warn the Somali people to be wary of the dirty tricks being employed by the stooges accompanying Gen Gani against the Somali people.

TANZANIA

Gambari Takes Special Message to Nyerere

AB211756 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the start of a visit to frontline states. The minister told journalists that he had brought a special message from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, for President Julius Nyerere.

Dr Gambari said that his mission was to get more details on some aspects of the Namibian independence issue, adding that Nigeria resolutely supported the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

BENIN

GUNT Official Meets Kerekou, Comments on Chad

AB230642 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] President Kerekou received Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue, vice chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, GUNT, this morning at the presidential palace. They discussed the situation in Chad, and ways and means of bringing about peace there. In an interview with Michel Adousso after the meeting, Col Kamougue laid emphasis on the need for Chadians to seek a Chadian solution to their problem without external help. This message comes across several times in this interview. Let us hear him speak first of all about his interview with President Kerekou:

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] I would first like to take the opportunity you have given me to convey to the brotherly Beninese people the greetings of the [word indistinct] Chadian people. I am here in Cotonou on a private visit, but as you know, there is no privacy for a statesman. Therefore, earlier I met with President Kerekou, and our discussions obviously centered on the Chadian problem and how to bring peace to Chad, and in this regard we received very useful advice from President Mathieu Kerekou, to whom we presented a document pointing out, in a way, the approach of the revolutionary movement of the Chadian people toward a peaceful solution in Chad. We [words indistinct] and we also think that our comrade leader has a lot of proposals to make to us so we are waiting and hoping that he will give us his opinion about our approach to the problem.

In the long run, the problem is a Chadian one. It is up to Chadians to find solutions after objectively analyzing the Chadian problem. There is absolute need for change in Chad, because in fact,this is the problem we are now faced with. I think Comrade Kerekou understands this well. He said it is very important. There is the need for change, and we of the revolutionary movement of the Chadian people firmly believe in this change. It is necessary as well for all the other factions to understand that the kind of Chad that was left by the colonialists is not viable. It is in dire need of change.

[Adousso] In your opinion, what should this change consist of?

[Kamougue] Instead of a federation, as some suggested before, we have adopted a certain type of centralization method. In a Chad, which has several religions and 252 ethnic groupings, and which is in the middle of a conflict of civilization and which [words indistinct]. That is the reality and Chadians need to realize this, otherwise we will never obtain peace. Therefore, when speaking of change, we mean a change in structures. One proposes the terms federation and confederation. Why not apply them? For the sake of peace in Chad, especially, we must do it, we must have the courage to do it, [words indistinct].

[Adousso] There has been a lot of talk recently about a roundtable conference on Chad in either Brazzaville or Algiers. Is the GUNT ready to participate in such a meeting, and if so on what basis?

[Kamougue] The GUNT is always prepared to participate in any roundtable conference that could restore peace in Chad. Most Chadians do not want to hear about reconciliation because we have had so many reconciliation meetings; so we need to find a word other than reconciliation. In any case we are prepared for a roundtable conference. The major concern of the GUNT and of the factions is to restore peace in Chad. The Chadian people are suffering from the fact that a large number of Chadians are living outside the country. Peace is therefore necessary. So, whether the meeting is held in Brazzaville, or Algiers, or in some other country [words indistinct] the main objective should be to seek solutions ourselves and not accept solutions imposed on us by foreigners, otherwise the meeting will be postponed again. We of the revolutionary movement of the Chadian people are therefore launching an appeal to all Chadians, because we are being manipulated today. If the Chadians are unable to seek the ways and means of restoring peace to their country, if they continue to receive directives and instructions from abroad, and if they continue to be manipulated from outside, we will never find lasting peace. We are nevertheless certain that a lasting solution will be found.

[Adousso] You are indeed optimistic.

[Kamougue] I must not say the opposite, otherwise there would be no reason for me to continue living. This solution could be found now, in a year, in 2, or 10 years' time, but I am not sure. Yet at least I believe that it is possible and best to find a peaceful solution to the problem in Chad. We have identified the elements necessary for this peace to be achieved. I am sorry [words indistinct], we have examined the problem enough, and we know at least that peace should be restored to Chad. I am therefore optimistic. Peace must be restored to Chad. [end recording]

GHANA

Information Secretary Aryee Leaves for Tashkent

AB221358 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, has flown to Tashkent in the Soviet Union to attend a 10-day international seminar which opens there tomorrow. Miss Aryee told newsmen at the airport that she will hold talks with the Soviet Committee on Cinematography, and the various institutions under the Soviet Ministry of Information on how to assist Ghana. According to the secretary, she will sign a bilateral agreement on news agency exchange between TASS and GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY]. Other bilateral agreements will cover the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, NAFTI [National Film and Television Institute] and the Ghana Film Industry Corporation.

Delegation Leaves for Algiers AAPSO Congress

AB221400 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A six-man Ghana delegation, led by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Ebo Tawiah,

today left Accra for Algiers to attend the sixth congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, AAPSO. In a pre-departure interview, Ebo Tawiah said the congress will evaluate the tension threatening world peace. He explained that the fight for liberation is not only being waged in Africa, but all over the world. Ebo Tawiah stressed that it is on this basis that AAPSO will fight to mobilize Africans against any form of exploitation.

GUINEA

Decree Changes State, Administrative Designations

AB232020 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 23 May 84

["Decree No 042 CRG 84" issued by the president of the Republic of Guinea on 23 May 1984]

[Excerpt] By Decree No 042 CRG 84, the president of the republic decrees:

Chapter I. Designations of the Guinean nation and its administrative entities.
Article 1. The designation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Administrative Region, District, and Local Revolutionary Authorities have been abolished and replaced respectively by that of the Republic of Guinea, Prefecture, Subprefecture, District, or Zone. The designation Province is maintained.

Chapter II. Concerning Provinces.

Article 2. The Republic of Guinea is divided into eight provinces with the following provincial capitals: Conakry, Dubreka, Boke, Farana, Kankan, Kindia, Labe, and Zerekore.
Article 3. With the exception of the Provinces of Conakry and Dubreka, those of Boke, Farana, Kankan, Kindia, Labe, and Zerekore retain their former borders.
Article 4. The borders of the rovince of Conakry are those of the former administrative region of the capital.
Article 5. The Province of Durbreka comprises the following prefectures: Dubreka, Koya, Korekariya, and Fria.
Article 6. The province is placed under the authority of a provincial governor, assisted by one personal assistant, and a body of inspectors representing the various ministerial departments, all appointed by the president of the republic.
Article 7. A provincial governor has the minister of interior and security as his immediate supervisor.
Article 8. A Provincial Administrative Council is established in every province, comprising, apart from the governor, the prefects and inspectors of technical services in the province.
Article 9. The Provincial Administrative Council holds an ordinary session once every 3 months.

Chapter III. Concerning Prefectures.

Article 10. The former first-rank people's communes of Conakry, the capital of the republic, have been upgraded into prefectures.
Article 11. The Republic of Guinea is divided into 36 prefectures among the 8 provinces of the nation.

IVORY COAST

Foreign Minister Pledges To Stop Forays Into Ghana

AB231203 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Abidjan, May 23 (AFP) — The foreign minister of Ivory Coast, Simeon Ake, has told the authorities in Accra that his government will not tolerate destabilizing thrusts against Ghana from Ivory Coast, it was reported here today.

Mr Ake, who is leading the Ivorian delegation to this week's sixth session of the joint Ivory Coast-Ghana Cooperation Commission in Accra, added that Abidjan wanted relations with Accra to be based, above all, on non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states. Observers view Mr Ake's statement as a response to the Ghanaian protest to Ivory Coast in March about an attempted coup against the Accra regime of flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings by Ghanaian dissidents operating from Ivory Coast.

Accra also sent a protest note to Togo.

The GHANA NEWS AGENCY [GNA] had reported that the opponents of the Rawlings regime had been trained in Ivory Coast with the aim of overthrowing the Ghanaian Government. The coup attempt left 12 people dead.

President Receives Congolese Minister Mounthault

AB222045 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Congolese minister of transport and civil aviation, Hiliare Mounthault, who arrived in Abidjan late this morning, was received this afternoon by the head of state at his private residence at Cocody. He is the bearer of a message from his president, Sassou-Nguesso, to his Ivorian counterpart, President Houphouet-Boigny. The audience, which lasted 30 minutes, took place in the presence of Ministers Ange-Francois Battesti and Jean Konan Banny. Their discussions centered on the political and economic problems in Africa. At the end of the audience the Congolese minister of transport talked to the press:

[Begin Mounthault recording] I was received by President Houphouet-Boigny, who is the oldest of the heads of state. He is a wise man not only to the Ivorians, but also to the Congolese. He is known for his great wisdom and his knowledge of the economic, financial, and political problems facing people in Black Africa. It is in this respect that his younger brother, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, sent me to him to get his opinion and advice on a number of problems currentiy facing black Africa, particularly countries of French-speaking Africa. This is the reason why I am here. [end recording]

SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives for Talks With President

AB231721 Paris AFP in French 1618 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Abidjan, 23 May (AFP) — SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma arrived in Abidjan on Tuesday, where he was scheduled to meet

with Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny, a reliable source reported on Wednesday in the Ivorian economic capital. This visit by the SWAPO leader — the second one in a few weeks (Mr Houphouet-Boigny already received Sam Nujoma on 25 April 1984) — has made many observers in Abidjan think that the Ivorian head of state could play a role along the lines of the recent Lusaka conference on Namibia.

In fact, the Ivorian leader has received Sam Nujoma twice in a month, as well as an Angolan envoy who brought him a message from President dos Santos, and very recently a delegation of the Multiparty Conference of Namibia [MPC] grouping the six "internal" parties supported by South Africa.

Also, the Cuban minister of external relations made a stopover in Abidjan in mid-May. During the stopover, he held talks with his Ivorian counterpart, Simeon Ake.

These observers also note that in receiving the MPC twice last week — on Thursday and on Friday — President Houphouet-Boigny made it clear that he would make every effort to ensure that the contacts between the parties concerned by the problem will be maintained.

President Houphouet-Boigny also stated that in his moves, he was only prompted by one concern: "Namibia's independence in peace and stability." It was recalled in Abidjan that the Ivorian head of state has always championed dialogue in the settlement of conflicts, notably in southern Africa, and his entourage observes that his only mistake is to "have been right too early."

Ivory Coast had already expressed satisfaction over the developments in southern Africa marked by the opening of dialogue between the RSA and its immediate neighbors (Angola and Mozambique).

In his opening address to the National Assembly late in April, speaker Konan Bedie stated: "It is hoped that these pacts will reduce tension in the region and make it possible to explore in a more serene atmosphere avenues for peace, equality, and justice."

The stepping up of contacts on the Namibian issue and on the situation in southern Africa apparently gives a special importance to the statement by head of state Houphouet-Boigny, who said last week that the recent Lusaka conference on Namibia should not be regarded as a failure, but rather as "the taking off of sincere and fruitful dialogue among all Namibians."

Meets President, Holds Discussion

AB232028 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, who arrived in our country yesterday, was received by President Houphouet-Boigny this morning. Mr Nujoma, who is in our country for the second time in a month after the Lusaka conference on Namibia, came to brief the head of state, and give his organization's stance on the settlement of the Namibian issue. He made the following statement to Paul Alfred Kadjo's:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English fading into French translation] In the first place, the Lusaka meeting between SWAPO and South African Government representatives was a failure because of South Africa's intransigence and its refusal to reach an agreement on the cease-fire, and to implement UN Resolution 435 on the decolonization of Namibia. Second, the South African racist regime attempted to use the Namibian stooges — the so-called Multiparty Conference — to block (?contacts) between SWAPO and Soutn Africa, since this party was claiming that SWAPO must recognize it. Well, SWAPO is recognized above all by the Namibian people. If they want SWAPO to recognize them, they must first support the struggle of the Namibian people in demanding the immediate independence of Namibia, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

On the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola, SWAPO has refused and rejected apartheid South Africa's demand, because Angola is a sovereign state and Namibia is a colony. So the two issues are separate and different conflicts. If South Africans want Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola, they must speak to the People's Republic of Angola and to Cuba, which is also a sovereign state. They must not try to use Namibia and hold it at ransom. The people of Namibia, who are oppressed and ruthlessly exploited by the racist Pretoria regime, want their freedom now, and not tomorrow; and their freedom cannot be subjected to problems such as Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, which has nothing to do with Namibia's independence. What we want now is our independence. [end recording]

After our country, Sam Nujoma is expected in Dakar tomorrow on an official visit within the framework of his information and sensitization campaign in favor of his organization. The visit to Dakar was announced today by the Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf. In announcing the decision to the Council of Ministers, Mr Diouf recalled that Senegal attached great importance to the need for the international community to do everything possible to realize the independence of the Namibian people on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. He further stressed the Senegalese people's solidarity with the Namibian people in their heroic struggle for national independence under the leadership of their authentic representative, SWAPO.

NIGERIA

Decrees Issued on Constitution, Public Property

AB230854 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government has promulgated two new decrees. They are the Supremacy and Enforcement of Powers Decree 1984 and the Recovery of Public Property Special Tribunal's Amendment No 2 Decree 1984. An extraordinary government gazette cited the two decrees as Decree No 13 and Decree No 14. Decree No 13 reaffirms the supremacy of a decree or an edict over the modified or unsuspended provisions of the 1979 Constitution as contained in the Constitution suspension Decree 1984.

Decree No 14 amends the Recovery of Public Property Special Tribunal Decree 1984, to create the additional offense of aiding, counseling, procuring, or conspiring with any other person to commit an offense under the decree. The decree is also to render admissible the evidence of an accomplice, and empower the tribunals to convict for an offense alternate to that charge.

Linked With Officials' Trial

AB230858 Paris AFP in English 0353 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 23 (AFP) — Nigeria's military Government has given wide statutory force to its supremacy and enforcement of powers in a new decree published here Tuesday.

It reaffirms the supremacy of a decree or an edict over the modified or unsuspended provisions of the 1979 Constitution.

Shortly after assuming power following the coup last December 31, the military rulers suspended or modified some provisions of the constitution by decree.

The latest renders null and void any suit pending before any court challenging the competence of the Federal or state military government to make any decree or edict.

Its publication coincided with a high court ruling yesterday that a court had jurisdiction to entertain an application to prohibit the Lagos Zone Military Tribunal from trying three western state governors of the deposed civilian administration.

Former governors Bola Ige of Oyo, Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun, and Adekunle Ajasin of Ondo, of the now banned opposition Unity Party, are among over 500 former politicians and their associates detained nationwide. They had gone to court to halt their trials for alleged economic offences.

Justice Roseline Omotosho, who adjourned the case for a day, said she was convinced that the tribunal was not acting within its powers by attempting to try the ex-governors.

The trials, which are being held in camera, have been boycotted by the Nigerian Bar Association, which objects to the judges' "advisory role in a military-dominated" tribunal. The 25-man tribunal comprises 20 top military personnel and five judges. It has been divided into five panels.

Lagos Zone chairman, Brigadier Paul Omu, also a member of the ruling Supreme Military Council, has said that judgement would be delivered in public, but that the tribunal's proceedings were being conducted in camera to safeguard the public interest and ensure the safety of the accused persons.

Judge Reserves Ruling on Trial Jurisdiction

AB231705 Lagos NAN in English 1610 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 23 (NAN) — A Lagos court judge, Justice Roseline Omotosho, today reserved ruling till Monday on whether the court still had jurisdiction to entertain the application filed by former Governors Bola Ige, Adekunle Ajasin, and Bisi Onabanjo against the Special Military Tribunal despite the new Amendment Decree No. 13.

The ex-UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] governors want the court to stop the military tribunal from jurisdiction to entertain the application because the military tribunal had no jurisdiction to try the former governors for offences allegedly committed in July 1983.

A legal adviser in the Federal Ministry of Justice, Mr Moshood [name as received] Adio told the court that in view of the newly promulgated Decree No. 13, titled "The Recovery of Public Property Special Military Tribunal (Amendment) Decree of 1984," the court had no legal right to hear the application despite its ruling of yesterday. Mr Adio said that the new decree empowered the special tribunal to try people for offences committed as from September 30 1979, adding that "no question as to the validity of any decree should be entertained in any court of law." He said that Decrees No. 1 and No. 3 were positive in stating the exclusion of court jurisdiction in matters relating to decrees. He urged the court to strike out the application for want of jurisdiction.

Counsel to the three ex-governors, Mr Godwin Ajayi (San), however said that the court, despite the new decree, had jurisdiction to hear the application because the charge under which the applicants were to be tried by the tribunal had not been amended.

Mr Ajayi said that as the plea for an order of prohibition was concerned, "the decree, like any other emergency legislation, could not succeed" to render the court incompetent. He prayed the court to hold that it had the right to hear the application.

Export of Foodstuffs to Neighbors To Be Regulated

AB232220 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Nigeria will no longer allow her foodstuffs and other essential commodities to be taken out of the country, in view of the present economic situation. This was stated today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while receiving a special message from President Seyni Kountche of Niger Republic. Gen Buhari said that the Federal Military Government [FMG] was looking into ways of regulating trade between Nigeria and her neighbors. The head of state announced that a committee would be set up to look into the possibility of establishing corridors of trade on the borders where organized trading and banking facilities could take place.

Major Andja Mamadou, a member of Niger's Supreme Military Council and governor of the Province of Tahoua, who delivered the message, had earlier said that his country was worried about the closure of her borders with Nigeria. He said that President Kountche sent the message in the belief that Nigeria would appreciate the position of Niger Republic, and assist her where possible.

'No Plans' Made To Boycott 1984 Olympics

AB232044 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 23 (AFP) — Nigeria has "no plans at the moment" to boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games this summer, and has even intensified preparations, the executive secretary of the National Sports Commission, (NSC) Maharajah Mamudu, has said here.

Captain Mamudu disclosed Tuesday that 11 Nigerian athletes based in the United States had each been given about 4,250 naira (5.525 dollars) to enhance their chances.

They include Ajayi Agbebaku, a bronze medalist in triple jump at the world athletics championships in Helsinki, last year and Innocent Egbunike, who set a world best performance of the year in the 400 m at the Drake Westwood meeting in California on May 13. Others are Sunday Uti, Chidi Imo, Henry Amike, Yussuf Ali, Peter Rotimi, Paul Emordi, and three females, Maria Osifo, Ifeoma Mbanugo and Rufina Uba.

Nigeria was among the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) member countries that boycotted the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada, to register their protest against apartheid.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Meeting With Angola Points Up Trade Disparities

MB210757 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The proceedings of the Angola-Sao Tome Joint Commission which began in Sao Tome the day before yesterday will permit a gradual change in the course of cooperation between the two countries. This was pointed out by ANGOP upon examining relations between Angola and Sao Tome and Principe in the economic field. Although Angola is potentially wealthier and has greater technical, material, and human resources, there are areas which, if used on a basis of reciprocity, can make cooperation between the two countries more real and effective.

The existing disparities in this cooperation, an issue which is expected to be discussed by the joint commission, which ends its proceedings today, can be reduced through increased shipment of Sao Tome products to the Angolan market, especially equipment, stationery, and other products.

SENEGAL

Cabinet Hears Report on Foreign Visits

AB220840 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] The cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. First of all, it heard a report from the head of state. The president of the republic spoke on his official visit to Tunisia 14-17 May, at the invitation of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba. The head of state, who reiterated his sincere gratitude to President Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government, expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the visit, which will contribute toward the strengthening and broadening of the exemplary relations of cooperation between the two countries.

The president informed the cabinet of the forthcoming working visit of His Excellency President Seyni Kountche, head of state of Niger, to Senegal on 28 May 1984, and asked that every measure be taken to ensure the success of this visit, which falls within the framework of the relations of firm friendship and fraternal cooperation existing between Niger and Senegal.

Speaking on the coming visit of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma to Senegal on 24 May at the invitation of the government, the head of state stressed the importance that Senegal attaches to the need for the international community to make every effort toward Namibian independence on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. In this regard, the president of the republic restated Senegal's solidarity with the brotherly people of Namibia in their heroic struggle for national independence under the guidance of their authentic respresentative, SWAPO.

The head of state finally informed the cabinet that he will pay a working visit to Zaire 9-11 June 1984, at the invitation of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko. The head of state will be accompanied on this trip by the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, the minister delegate in charge of emigration, and members of the National Assembly.

The cabinet examined and adopted a draft bill authorizing the president of the republic to ratify the agreement on technical cooperation between Senegal and Tunisia which was signed in Dakar on 5 April (?1982).

The cabinet also took the following measures: Falilou Kone, counsellor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and member of the National Assembly, has been appointed Senegal's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States. He replaces Abdourahmane Dia, who has been given another post. Ahmed Tijiane Kane, counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and formerly technical adviser at the Office of the Minister of State for Foreign Afairs, has been appointed Senegal's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. He replaces Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, who has retired. Papa Louis Fall, counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and formerly minister counsellor at the Senegalese Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Senegal's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cameroon, to replace Mohamed Ly who has retired.

SIERRA LEONE

Commission Examines Frequent Student Unrest

AB230645 Paris AFP in English 0424 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Freetown, May 23 (AFP) — The report of a commission of inquiry into "the causes of the frequent disturbances by the students of Fourah Bay College" in Sierra Leone, was presented to President Siaka Stevens here on Tuesday.

The five-member panel was formed four months ago after college students spearheaded widespread demonstrations which led to rioting, looting, and shooting in the capital in January while the ruling party was holding a convention.

The government closed the college and sent down nearly 1,600 students. It was reopened early in March after apologies from parents, church groups, and the students themselves, led by Student Union Executive President Daniel Kamara.

He and his colleagues on the Executive, generally considered "hardline," were swept out of office in the annual student body elections held during the Easter recess. The new executive headed by arts student Aiah James is regarded as moderate and is to be presented to President Stevens shortly. He is chancellor of the University of Sierra Leone, which comprises Fourah Bay and Njala Colleges.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Mohamed Fadril Kutubu refused to tell journalists what the inquiry's findings were. He would not even say how many pages the report ran to. The panel held 25 days of public sittings and heard 73 witnesses, including Vice-Chancellor Arthur Porter and Principal Professor Durosimi Jones.

The report is expected to be made public as a governemnt white paper.

TOGO

Departure of SWAPO Chairman Reported

AB231114 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] SWAPO Chairman Mr Sam Nujoma, left Lome yesterday afternoon. He arrived in our capital on Monday and was received in the evening by President Eyadema at the guest palace of his Lome residence. Discussions concerned the political, diplomatic, and military situation in southern Africa.

Yesterday morning Mr Sam Nujoma and his accompanying delegation were [words indistinct] to greet President Eyadema and to see him off at Lome's Tokoin International Airport. After the president'sarrival, they visited the Benin University in Lome, the Gbayida village, the Hotel le Lac at Gbedrafo, and the Lome central market before being received for the official luncheon organized in their honor at Sarakawa Hotel by Mr Kpotivi Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of interior.

Shortly before his departure in the afternoon, Mr Sam Nujoma said he was satisfied with the fruitful discussions that his delegation and himself had with the head of state, General Eyadema, and thanked him for his warm reception and advice on the intensification of the armed struggle against South Africa's brutal and oppressive regime.

Namibian independence, SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma said, is inevitable. Namibia will be free through armed struggle and diplomatic channels whatever happens. In this regard, Mr Sam Nujoma recalled that SWAPO is open to negotiations if Pretoria is prepared to observe UN Resolution 435 on free and democratic elections in that country.

Chadian Government Delegation Arrives 23 May

AB240703 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A Chadian delegation comprising Justice Minister Oudalbaye Naham and Ali Salim, special adviser to President Hissein Habre, arrived in Lome late yesterday morning. The delegation was welcomed at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Nyandi Seibou Napo, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of labor and civil service.

UPPER VOLTA

'Serious Rifts' Reported in Revolutionary Government

AB231732 Paris AFP in French 1558 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 May (AFP) — For the first time since the 4 August 1983 coup d'etat, and the coming to power of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR), the Upper Voltan Government press today mentioned the presence of serious rifts within the "revolutionary" government. It also questioned the activities of one of the two main formations represented in the CNR, the Patriotic League for Development (LIPAD).

Referring to the conditions under which Ibrahima Kone, the minister of youth and sports, was dismissed on Monday, the state-owned daily, *SIDAWAYA*, writes, quoting "well informed" sources, that Mr Kone, who was "charged with the responsibility of organizing the anti-imperialist day of the Upper Voltan youth" on 20 May, allegedly tried to turn this into a demonstration of power and consolidation of one of the organizations, the LIPAD, of which he is a member and he holds at least eight ministerial posts in the present government.

The paper adds that during the activities attended by only a small number of the youths, especially those in Ouagadougou, the minister did not hesitate to challenge the General National Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) with which he was to organize the demonstrations, "thus putting the CNR into a difficult situation and depriving it of the possibility to maneuver and make a free choice." It is specified that the LIPAD is a Marxist-Leninist organization that has links with the African Independence Party (PAI), and has as partner in the government another "progressive" organization, the Union of Communist Struggles (ULC).

More on Dispute

AB240940 Paris AFP in French 0744 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 24 May (AFP) — The dispute concerned the choice of a date for the day. According to the paper, on 15 May, Mr Kone reportedly contacted the pupils of the principal senior high school in Ouagadougou, the Philippe Zinda Kabore High School, "without the knowledge of the authorities," with

the aim of deciding with them on the arrangements for the celebration of the events of 20, 21, and 22 May 1983.

On these days in May 1983, the students in the capital took to the street in protest against the arrest on 17 May of Thomas Sankara, then prime minister, by the then head of state, Major Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

The paper says that 20 May was reportedly chosen for the celebration. However, a disagreement came up among the pupils, some of whom preferred 21 May. The national secretariat of the Revolutionary Defense Council was unable to smooth out the difference, but it realized that some pupils, who were not members of the CDR, made observations sounding like "maneuvers by an extraneous leading hand."

Even though Captain Sankara called on Mr Kone to harmonize his position with that of the CDR secretariat, no agreement could be reached, and the minister called for the event to be celebrated on 20 May while the secretariat chose 21 May, the paper writes.

The paper also writes that "a group of pupils booed the CDR secretary general, Captain Pierre Ouedraogo, at the instigation of the minister of youth and sports, and prevented their counterparts of the girls' high school from following the appeal" made by the CDR for the 21 May celebration. The sacking of Mr Kone must henceforth be understood as a "disciplinary measure," the paper concluded.

Observers note that Mr Kone was not replaced by a member of his political movement. Instead, he was replaced by Captain Henri Zongo, minister in charge of state enterprises, who is affiliated with no known political organization. It is too early to predict the future of the ruling coalition, which has been shaken by the struggle for influence between the LIPAD and the ULC. In any case, if the coalition should break up, this would deeply change the political situation in the country. The only trade union that supports the government now, the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation, under the LIPAD, might then withdraw its support, but then government overtures to other political factions which have so far kept aloof from the "revolutionary movement" would be possible.

Ouagadougou Rally Motions Support CNR, Chairman

AB232135 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Forty-one districts in Ouagadougou met today under the banner of the inter-CDRs [Joint Revolutionary Defense Committees], and expressed their support to the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its chairman. Let us listen to their motions:

[Begin unidentified CDR spokesman recording] Motion of Warning: Considering the events of 4 August 1983; considering the appeal made by the CNR to the Upper Voltan people to set up CDRs everywhere; considering that the major role of the CDRs is to prevent internal and external enemies from harming our people; considering that the political orientation speech of 2 October 1983 remains the minimum platform of the sincere revolutionaries of the People's Democratic Revolution [RDP]; considering that ultimately only the CDRs constitute the genuine mass organizations mobilizing the Upper Voltan people since 4 August;

we, militants of the RDP united solidly within the inter-CDR of the city of Ouagadougou; warn any movement, any deviationist organization against any counterrevolutionary acts that can divide the RDP; invite comrade militants of the various zones of the city, educational institutions to get away from left-wing fence sitters who want to use them as a springboard to attain a well-known but unavowed goal; reaffirm that the RDP will never be the instrument of a few veterans proclaiming themselves as national heroes; remind comrades that only the strict respect of the political orientation speech will enable us to arm ourselves against the manipulations and expose puppets of all kinds; remain determined to fight any deviations and all those who want to form a docile CDR in the pay of counterrevolutionaries and anarchists. Fatherland or death, we will win!

Issued in Ouagadougou on 23 May 1984

Motion of support to the CNR and its chairman:

Considering that the CNR remains the supreme body of the People's Democratic Revolution; considering that criticisms and self-criticisms, as defined in the political orientation speech, should be the only driving principle that should govern relations in the RDP; considering that all revolutionaries should abide by this principle; considering the deviationist attitudes of some comrades, thus encouraging dying reactionaries, and favoring coupist and counterrevolutionary ambitions of some opportunists still hiding within the CNR and the revolutionary government; considering the friction deliberately created by the bureaucratic and coupist attitudes within the anti-imperialist Upper Voltan youth; considering the fair decision of the chairman of the CNR to put an end to the functions of the minister of youth and sports;

we CDR delegates solidly united within the inter-CDR of the city of Ouagadougou, united and mobilized around the national general secretary of the CDRs, once again give our firm and unflinching support to the CNR and its chairman for their far-sightedness; encourage the CNR to continue in the same way to expose and fight any coupist, opportunist, and dangerous counterrevolutionary, at whatever level he may be hiding in the revolutionary state's machinery; call upon the CNR to be more and more firm and unswerving, because we remain always mobilized and determined to conquer. Fatherland or death, we will win!

Issued in Ouagadougou on 23 May 1984 [end recording]

4 June Ghana Coup Anniversary Will Be Celebrated

AB232215 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Today's cabinet meeting began at 0815 under the chairmanship of Comrade Captain Henri Zongo, minister in charge of state enterprises in the absence of Comrade Captain

Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] who later came to preside over the meeting himself. The cabinet then examined the various items on its agenda, heard oral reports, and went on to make appointments, suspensions and dismissals in the civil service.

The cabinet also dwelled at length on the organization of celebration activities on 4 June 1984, the 5th anniversary of the beginning of the process that has today brought Ghana into the revolutionary camp with Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings in the lead. On the occasion of this important event in the sister Republic of Ghana, Monday 4 June 1984 will be a public holiday throughout the country, in order to enable our people to commemorate with joy this historic event with the Ghanaian people. Official celebrations will be organized on that day in Ouagadougou with the support of the Ghana Embassy and other high Ghanaian personalities. The meeting between Ghanaian and Upper Voltan journalists with the support of journalists from other progressive countries that will take place in Ouagadougou from 31 May to 4 June will undoubtedly underline the significance and the scope of the 4 June revolution in Ghana.

Communique Issued on Economic Conference
AB231145 Paris AFP in French 1812 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 22 May (AFP) — The 32d session of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) committee of experts ended in Ouagadougou on Tuesday, it was stated in a communique issued by the secretariat of this organization.

It will be recalled that this session was to prepare for the CEAO (comprising Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger,and Senegal) ministerial meeting which will be held 28-30 May at the organization's headquarters in the Upper Voltan capital.

The communique said the experts of the six member countries examined documents concerning the Regional Cooperation Tax (TCR) which permits the free flow of industrial manufactured goods within the community, and the Development Aid and Solidarity Fund of the Community (FOSIDEC).

Other documents, among which were those on customs cooperation and the promoting of intracommunity trade, the revision of statutes of the secretariat's staff, and the CEAO specialized institutions, were also examined in line with austerity and rigor, according to the communique.

Finally , the meeting also discussed drawing up a community drug research and production program, and traditional medicine, and the establishment of a community center for chemical science and technology.

ANGOLA

War Veterans Official, USSR Ambassador Meet

MB230851 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] (Jose Domingos Francisco Tuta Ouro D'Angola), state secretary for war veterans, met Arnold Kalinin, the Soviet Ambassador to Angola, in Luanda yesterday. The audience centered on an exchange of experience between the Angolan state secretary and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, as well as on possible aid to the Angolan War Veterans Committee.

UNITA Statement Reports Angolan, Cuban Casualties

NC232139 Paris AFP in English 2126 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 23 (AFP) — A total of 220 Angolan Government soldiers and 10 Cubans were killed, and eight Angolan soldiers were captured by the insurgent forces of UNITA in four operations on Monday, a UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) statement received here today said.

Five UNITA combatants were killed and 17 others wounded in the operations in Huambo and Moxico Provinces, at Kafungo and in Uige Province, according to the statement.

At Huambo, UNITA said, it killed State Security Official Joao Farim and the 10 Cubans. The rebels also said they had seized a large amount of military equipment, including several assault tanks.

The ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY, ANGOP, monitored in Lisbon, today reported that Angolan soldiers killed 63 UNITA rebels in fighting in six provinces last week.

(ANGOP added that 40 refugees who had fled to the bush returned to their villages after the Army operations in Huila, Benguela, Huambo, Moxico, Bie, and Malanje Provinces.

(It quoted a captured UNITA officer as saying that he was trained in military and economic sabotage techniques in southern Angola by South African advisers.

(ANGOP yesterday said that Angolan forces recently killed 127 rebels and captured large stocks of arms in Bie, Huambo, Moxico, and Kuanza Norte Provinces.)

Correction to Angolan-RSA Prisoner Exchange

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Prisoner Exchange With RSA at Ongiva," published in the 23 May Middle East and Africa *DAILYREPORT*, page U 1:

Paragraph one, line 4, make read:...the Angolan town of Ngiva...(correcting name)

Please correct town name throughout item, as well as in headline.

MOZAMBIQUE

Nigerian Foreign Minister Gambari Arrives on Visit

MB222024 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Ministerial delegations from Mozambique and Nigeria began talks this afternoon in Maputo to discuss relations the two countries and the situation in Southern Africa. The Nigerian delegation, headed by Foreign Minister between Ibrahim Gambari, arrived in Maputo today. Dr Gambari and his delegation are on a tour of the region.

Opening the talks, Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, described the visit of the Nigerian delegation as a natural one. He expressed Mozambique's wish to see relations between the two countries permanently growing. Mr Chissano said the visit [words indistinct] Nigeria about the problems facing Mozambique. He said he hoped that as a result Nigeria will, as in the past, try to help Mozambique overcome some of the problems, whether they are political or material. Mozambique has always counted on Nigerian support, he said.

In reply, Dr Gambari said he is in Mozambique to deliver a special message from Nigeria's head of state, Muhammadu Buhari, to President Samora Machel. He said the delegation has also come to show solidarity with the government and the people of Mozambique in these very difficult times through which the country is going.

Dr Gambari and his delegation are expected to lay a wreath at the heroes' monument in Maputo tomorrow.

Talks Held in Maputo

AB231756 Lagos NAN in English 1438 GMT 23 May 84

[By Ike Mbonu]

[Text] Maputo, May 23 (NAN) — The strategic location of Nigeria and Mozambique is such that both countries remain important not only in their respective regions, but also in the whole of Africa, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said yesterday in Maputo.

Speaking during talks with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joaquim Chissano, Dr Gambari said that there was a need for both countries to work together in finding solutions to problems facing Africa. He reaffirmed Nigeria's support for liberation efforts in Africa. Replying, Mr Chissano said that Mozambique was a "convergence of the problems of southern Africa," adding that Mozambique would always look up to Nigeria for support, a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports.

Dr Gambari today laid a wreath at the Revolution Square in Maputo, and later visited the National Museum.

Chissan Speaks at Dinner

AB231948 Dakar PANA in English 1526 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Maputo, 23 May (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has called on the international community to make every effort to bring about early independence for Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

Mr Chissano was speaking in Maputo last night at a dinner in honor of the minister of external affairs of Nigeria, Ibrahim Gambari, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit. Mr Gambari has with him a message for Mozambican President Samora Machel from President Buhari of Nigeria.

The colonization of Namibia, apartheid, and the Bantustan policy were not only crimes against the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, Mr Chissano said. "They are crimes that offend and gravely wound human conscience and dignity."

"It is up to the whole international community," he said, to spare no effort so that Namibia becomes independent soon, so that the apartheid system is eliminated, and the South African people achieve a democratic, just and free society in a united country."

He said that Mozambique had always struggled for peace, and through peace it was strengthening and broadening its friendship and cooperation throughout the world. The nonaggression agreement signed with South Africa should be viewed in this light, Mr Chissano pointed out. The agreement "is above all a success of the policy of peace of the Mozambican people. It is a contribution to world peace," the Mozambican minister said.

The Nigerian external affairs minister was visiting Mozambique at a time when the Mozambican people were facing with heroism the challenges of underdevelopment and eliminating armed banditry, he said, and when Nigeria too "is gathering strength for an economic clean up and reorganization," Mr Chissano added. He called for increased cooperation between Mozambique and Nigeria in the interests of both countries. Mozambique "considers it necessary to take a qualitative leap in our cooperation," the Mozambican minister told Dr Gambari," as a real and effective contribution by our countries and peoples to creating a new international economic order."

Dr Gambari paid a visit this morning to the Museum of the Revolution in Maputo, and later toured the state-owned oil refinery on the outskirts of the capital.

At official talks yesterday with Mr Chissano, Dr Gambari said he was here to demonstrate his governments solidarity with Mozambique "in a very difficult period." Dr Gambari said his government was very concerned about the drought and floods that have affected thousands of people and have caused huge economic losses to Mozambique. He said that high-level talks between Mozambique and Nigeria were called for to discuss problems that affect the future of the two countries.

The Nigerian external affairs minister is on a tour of several southern African countries.

Gambari on Botha UK Visit

MB231914 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Nigeria will try to make an appropriate response if South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha goes ahead with his planned visit to Britain next month, Nigerian Foreign Minster Ibrahim Gambari told a press conference in Maputo this afternoon.

Mr Gambari, who is on a 3-day visit to Mozambique, said Nigeria was not convinced by the argument that the visit would allow Britain to impress on Mr Botha the evils of apartheid. He said the South African premier was already aware of the nature of apartheid, and he did not believe that the British Government had the leverage to make him change his policies. Nigeria, he said, was totally opposed to Britain receiving the leader of a country which had been expelled from the Commonwealth in 1961, and had made representations to the British Government not to go ahead with the visit.

On the subject of the Nkomati Accord, Mr Gambari said Nigeria welcomed any agreement which will stop the South Africans carrying out acts of aggression, destibilization, and support for unpatriotic elements. However, he emphasized that the pact should not confer the badge of respectability on South Africa. The greatest threat to collective security of Africa, he said, was still the apartheid system. He said Nigeria would express its understanding, sympathy, and support for the accord while attacking the root problem — apartheid.

Asked about the materiel support Nigeria could provide to Mozambique, Mr Gabari said he could not go into details until he had delivered a message from Nigeria head of state Muhammadu Buhari to President Samora Machel tomorrow morning. However, he said, Nigeria was basically committed to supporting Mozambique and would look very favorably on requests for oil supplies within the limits imposed by OPEC.

During his visit, Mr Gabari has toured the oil refinery and port in Maputo and visited some agricultural development programs in the countryside. He said he had been recieved with great warmth and hospitality and would take with him the impression of a beautiful country that was worth fighting to preserve, and the people had the support of all African countries.

Machel Meets With FPLM General Staff

MB211147 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, the president of the republic, met in Nampula city this morning with the FPLM General Staff and with provincial military commanders.

This session follows a meeting of the Frelimo Political Bureau in Nampula over the past 2 days to analyze the current situation of the fight against the armed bandits. A source in the office of the Frelimo Party chairman, our regional radio station in Nampula reports, said that the Political Bureau meeting also analyzed the party's internal situation, particularly with regard to members of the Political Bureau, and was held within the framework of

implementing the decisions of the 3d session of the Central Committee and the 12th session of the People's Assembly.

Meanwhile, another meeting will held in Nampula this afternoon, to be attended by the members of the Political Bureau, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, military commanders, and members of the Nampula provincial administration, including district administrators. This meeting will announce the decisions of the Political Bureau meeting.

Meanwhile, President Samora Machel will continue his visit to Nampula Province tomorrow when he will tour Nacala port. He is also expected to visit Malema and Ribaue Districts.

SDAR Foreign Minister Hakim Meets Chissano

MB231259 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Saharan foreign minister, Ibrahim Hakim, had a meeting in Maputo yesterday morning with his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Chissano. The foreign ministers discussed the progress of the Saharan people's struggle against Moroccan expansionism and began preparations of the next summit of the OAU, which is to be held in Addis Ababa later this year. The Sahara Republic is recognized as an independent state by the majority of OAU members, but Morocco and its allies have sabotaged OAU meetings by refusing to attend in the presence of the Saharan delegation. The OAU has called for a referendum to allow the Saharan people to decide their own future, but Morocco has refused to carry it out.

Iranian Envoy Meets Saharan Official in Maputo

GF222013 Tehran International Service in Arabic 430 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Ebrahim Hakim, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Mozambique, met today in Maputo with the foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic who arrived on a short visit to Mozambique. During this meeting, the ambassador to the Islamic Republic recounted the various many-sided plots of international arrogance against Iran, and explained the stands of Muslim Iran.

On his part, the Saharan foreign minister affirmed his country's support of the correct stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He described the recent measures of the Iraqi regime in the Persian Gulf as a plot to drag the United States into the region. The minister asserted that the United States has no courage to make another move in the region after its defeat in Lebanon.

Somalia's Vice President Samantar Arrives

MB231439 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somalia's vice president, who is also minister of defense of that country, arrived in Maputo early this afternoon. He is bringing a special message from Somalia President Mohamed Siad Barre to President Samora Machel. At the Maputo International Airport, the Somali official was received by Major General Joaquim Chissano, member of the People's Assembly Standing Commission and minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel Sergio Vieira, People's Assembly deputy and deputy minister of defense.

NAMIBIA

UN Namibia Council Meeting Discussion Reported

AB221930 Dakar PANA in English 1039 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, 22 May (PANA) — The United Nations Council for Namibia's extraordinary and plenary meeting entered its second day today in Bangkok at the headquarters of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Speaker after speaker Monday condemned racist South Africa for her continued occupation of Namibia, appealing to the international community to increase pressure on South Africa to grant Namibia independence.

The president of the council for Namibia, Paul Lusaka of Zambia, said nothing that South Africa had said or done in its recent pronouncements had given even a modicum of hope, adding the lawlessness and immorality of a few pariah states like South Africa, he lamented, continue to beset the collective search for peace, justice, euality and freedom.

South Africa and its allies, particularly the United States, he said, have continued their attempt to distort the question of Namibia, from that of an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. Injecting tired cold-war rhetoric, he said, they continue to like the independence of Namibia with issues unrelated and extraneous to the United Nations plan for the territory's independence and perpetuating its colonial domination by racist South Africa.

In his message, read for him by the secretary of the Council for Namibia, the current chairman of the Organisation for African Unity, Ethiopia's Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, called for the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 without any precondition, modification, or prevacation, and the complete isolation of the racist regime. Mengistu said since the adaptation of Resolution 435 by the Security Council, Africa, together with the rest of progressive mankind, have done everything possible to promote the peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem.

It is evident, Col Mengistu added, that South Africa and its allies, particularly the United States, were never honest in their search for lasting and acceptable solutions to the Namibian problem. The international community and the suffering masses of Namibia are left with no other alternative but to withstand the racist regime and to act resolutely against all dilatory maneuvers and fraudulent schemes, so as to bring nearer the date of Namibia's independence.

He called on the Security Council to act as a matter of urgency and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions aginst the abhorrent regime of Pretoria, in order to compel it to relinquish its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The president of the United Nations General Assembly, Jorge Illueca, in a message read for him, said that the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa remains the single most shameful remnant of colonialism.

For 17 years, he added, the General Assembly has reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia. The General Assembly, he added, firmly rejects persistent attempts to establish a linkage between the independence of Namibia, and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular, the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Any such attempts, in the Assembly's view, he said, are designed only to delay the decolonisation process in Namibia, and constitute an interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

Jorge Illueca said the General Assembly has urged the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in order to ensure the total cessation of all cooperation with the regime.

Mrs Indira Ghandi, chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries, said in a message that the movement of which she is the chairman, irrevocably identifies itself with the aspirations of the Namibian people and stands with them in their valiant struggle for liberation. Mr Krishnan said on her behalf that the nonaligned countries are convinced that Security Council Resolution 435 remains the only basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

They are determined to counter all attempts to undermine the central role of the Security Council in the implementation of Resolution 435 and have urged the Security Council to assume fully its responsibilities, including the taking of urgent action to implement its decisions, if necessary, by the adoption of enforcement measures against South Africa and Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Abdul Koroma of Sierra Leone, chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization, said this is the time the world community must ask itself seriously how much longer it must await the dawn of Namibia's peaceful transition to independence. He commended the leadership of SWAPO for the spirit of sacrifice, accomodation, patience, and statesmanship that has characterised their long and sustained struggle for independence.

Speaking on behalf of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, Reynaldo Arcilla of Philippines expressed regret that the inherent wickedness and barbarism of the apartheid regime has been extended to Namibia, where it continues to maintain its illegal and immoral occupation. The Namibian people, he said, deserve support of the international community and we cannot afford to. [sentence as received]

Speakers Cited

AB231102 Dakar PANA in English 1018 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, 23 May (PANA) — Delegates of Belgium, Algeria, Pakistan, Egypt, and Finland have made an appeal to racist South Africa to heed the voice of reason and grant Namibia independence when there is still time to do it.

They were speaking during the extraordinary and plenary meetings of the Council for Namibia which opened in the Thai capital, Bangkok on Monday, at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

South Africa should seize the oppertunity that is being offered and not look for any more pretexts to avoid Namibian independence, the Belgian representative to the UN, Robert van Reusel told the 31 member council of Namibia, yesterday. Belgium, he said recognised the efforts at accommodation displayed by SWAPO inspite of certain contradictory signals, adding Beiium hoped it can discern the possibility of Namibia acceding to independence in the near future.

He praised the frontline states for their patience and that he described as their remarkable sense of realism. It would be regrettable, he continued, if the promising prospects are jeopardised. For its part, the Belgium delegate added, South Africa must realise that the patience of the international community has its limits, if it continues to try to avoid implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

The Algerian delegate, Madjid Bouguerra, appealed to the UN Council for Namibia to act and ensure that the gains made by the people of Namibia are not jeopardised.

He blamed the major powers for their complacency by not confronting the situation. There was now a new demand, that of linkage which was an unfair tie. The people of Namibia, he added, had become victims of geo-political views.

Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan) warned that a sudden change of heart on the part of South Africa in regard to her neighbours should not be considered credible as long as that country adheres to the racist philosophy of apartheid. Even if the South African regime wishes to establish a modus vivendi with its neighbours, there is no indication it would agree to release Namibia from its shackles, he said.

He called on the international community to force Pretoria to comply with the UN plan within a specified time limit through the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

The Egyptian delegate, Muhammad K. Amir said the United Nations has a unique responsibility towards Namibia and should act to help Namibia accede to independence.

Mr Shen Ping, China's ambassador to the UN, put it this way: Should the South African authorities continue to miscalculate the situation, keep raising irrelevant issues, create new obstacles and stubbornly cling to colonialism and apartheid they will only meet with stronger resistance.

Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia) said Namibia is a colonial issue and its illegal occupation by South Africa was an anachronism in the twentieth century. This domination, control, exploitation, and oppression must be done away with immediately, he said. He further warned: The United Nations plan should not be changed, dismantled or implimented selectively, changing the plan unilaterally might lead to an increase in East-West rivalry in the region, with all the consequences that will ensure.

Other delegates who addressed the extraordinary meeting yesterday included Ali Alatas (Indonesia), Elisio de Figueredo (Angola), Hannu Halinen (Finland), and Maria Eugenia Trujillo (Venezuela), all of whom called on South Africa to implement UN Resolution 435 without delay.

The council adjourned late in the afternoon to permit its drafting committee to formulate recommendations for action by the General Assembly and the Security Council aimed at helping Namibia accede to independence.

Scheduled to address the council today are representatives from Guyana, Senegal, Mexico, Romania, Turkey, Nigeria, Poland, Australia, Bostwana, Liberia, Bangladesh, and Columbia.

Delegates Speak

AB231644 Dakar PANA in English 1327 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Banagkok, 23 May (PANA) — A Nigerian delegate to the United Nations Council for Namibia extraordinary and plenary sessions, in Bangkok, Thailand, has said that the burden of solving the Namibian question lies on those Western permanent members of the Security Council who protect the apartheid regime in Pretoria. It was (?their) responsability to bring the same regime to honour UN resolutions.

Mr Godwin Agamah said the racists of Pretoria do not understand the language of persuasion and moral appeals. There is nothing to show thus far that Pretoria either respects or responds to world public opinion. Such a regime, he said, could only be made to respond to international decisions through the imposition of sanctions.

The apartheid regime, he added, lives in a world of self-delusion, and as long as it has clients in some of the western capitals, it will continue in that delusion.

South Africa, in order to delay the implementation of Resolution 435, has brought in certain extraneous issues. Nigeria rejects the interjection of such issues, and maintains that the resolution must be implemented within its scope, and in accordance with its letter and spirit, he said.

Mr Agamah attacked the forthcoming European tour of South African prime minister, P.W. Botha. Nigeria regrets that such a visit is taking place at a time when all the civilized world should frown at the inhumanity of apartheid and the undemocratic system of colonial and imperial occupation imposed on the Namibian people. It is a matter of irony, he continued, that those states which profess to cherish freedom, liberty, and justice, and which would seek to violate the norms of international behavior to restore democracy, could close their eyes when it comes to a denial of these rights to the people in Namibia and South Africa.

Mr Sidaty Aidara (Senegal) called on the international community to strengthen its moral, political and financial support for the Namibian people and the frontline countries. Given Pretoria's stubborness, consideration should be given to a truly effective arms and oil embargo, and the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, he advised.

The Western contact group, he added, which has an undeniable role to play in settling the Namibian question, must demonstrate greater firmness and force South Africa to accept the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 without delay. The group's efforts so far, had been inadequate. Also, he continued there should be a much greater effort to inform public opinion of the situation in South Africa, and make people everywhere aware of the international community's responsibility to resolve this problem.

Mr Famatta R. Osode (Liberia) said experience with South Africa's cheap and dirty tricks have made Liberia cautious about the outcome of the Lusaka talks. However, although the talks were inconclusive, they had alowed positions to be clearly seen and studied. Liberia, he said, commended SWAPO for participating in those talks.

Elaine Jacob of Guyana also appealed to all members of the international community, in particular those which have leverage with South Africa, to exploit all opportunities for peaceful change. Security Council Resolution 435, in the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the international community, offers the only hope for peaceful change in Namibia. South Africa must be compelled to cooperate in its implementation, he urged. Other speakers at today's session included delegates from Mexico, Romania, Turkey, Poland, Bangladesh, and Columbia.

The council began the five-day series of meetings on Monday, 21 May, and is scheduled to conclude them on Friday, 25 May. The meetings have been convened to consider action at the international level to bring about the independence of Namibia and to formulate recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council in light of recent developments concerning the territory.

SWAPO Representative Cited

AB231136 Dakar PANA in English 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, 23 May (PANA) — The SWAPO permanent observer at the United Nations, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, has appealed to the Untied States, which claims to be a great champion of democracy and civil liberties, not to hold back his country's independence as Namibians continue to die.

Mr Ben Gurirab, who is representating SWAPO at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in Bangkok, Thailand, made the passionate appeal at a press conference held at the headquarters of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) at 9.30 a.m local time.

Explaining events in Namibia, the SWAPO representative called for the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435 saying Merica should not use the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition to Namibia's independence because when Resolution 435 was adopted by the United Nations in 1978 Cubans were already in Angola.

Responding to a question, Mr Gurirab clarified that its not SWAPO's deliberate policy to receive weapons from socialist countries. These were the countries which respond to our appeals when we didn't get diplomatic and physical support during our hour of need, fighting for our freedom, justice and equality. At first, he said, we thought we would be supported by Western countries, but to our suprise their concern was for minerals and not civil rights.

He expressed regret at the failure of the recent Lusaka talks between South Africa and the so-called internal parties on one hand, and SWAPO on the other. He however, reiterated SWAPO's readiness to enter into a ceasefire agreement with South Africa anytime, but not for a kind of circus they treated us to in Lusaka. He added: the modalities and mechanics of how to do these are really technical issues.

He told pressmen that at every turn when it seemed that there was an opportunity to implement Resolution 435, SWAPO has not been found wanting. It was in that spirit, he continued, that we went to Geneva in 1981. This cannot be said of South Africa which has remained intransigent, defiant, arrogant and belligerent, he explained. South Africa directly or through its puppets which it gathers at every turn, he added, has continued to raise various issues which it is claiming are standing in the way of implementing Resolution 435.

At this stage, the SWAPO representative wondered whether South Africa was ready, or prepared, or even willing to leave Namibia.

24 May Speeches

AB241247 Dakar PANA in English 1153 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, 24 May (PANA) — Recent developments in southern Africa should not be interpreted in the West as encouraging, the Cyprus delegate to the United Nations, Alexandros Vikos, told the extraordinary plenary meeting of the United Nations Counicl for Namibia, which is continuing in the Thai capital, Bangkok, today.

"As far as Cyprus is concerned," he said, "there is no reason whatsoever to make us believe that (?the apartheid) regime has changed its regional policy. Pretoria's military build-up and the intensification of ruthless repression cannot possibly be interpreted as indicative of an intention to engage in serious political dialogue."

Addressing the same session, the Soviet Union's delegate, Valentyn Berezovskiy, condemned the United States and some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) for assisting South Africa in her stubborn resistance to Namibia's independence. "The so-called Western Contact Group has merely been leading the parties from one deadlock to another," he told the council.

The Australian delegate, Leslie Rowe, reaffirmed his country's support for UN Resolution 435 as a basis for Namibia's independence. South Africa's intention to link the implimentation of Security Council Resolution 435 to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he said, has been condemned by Australia.

However, he accused some previous speakers at the sessions for what he called "intemperate criticism" directed at the role of the Contact Group or the "wholesale condemnation" of the efforts made by some countries to bring about a settlement in Namibia. The Council for Namibia, he said, should resist the temptation to vent its frustration in a manner which limits the Council's capacity to play an effective role in developments related to Namibia.

Negotiations involving Angola, South Africa and the United States in relation to the disengagement of South African forces from Angola were a promising step in creating a climate of trust in which major outstanding issues such as Namibian independence would be tackled, he added.

Mr Rowe appealed to the council to lend its support to the efforts of President Kaunda of Zambia and to all those in a position to bring about an end to the current impasse and to work for the early independence of Namibia.

The extraordinary and plenary sessions were this morning addressed by delegates from Cameroon, Chile, Haiti and Malaysia. Delegates scheduled to address the session in the afternoon were Democratic Kampuchea, Kuwait, Vietnam, Tanzania and Uganda.

Internal Parties May Form Interim Coalition

MB231445 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Internal parties will form an interim coalition government in Namibia if implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is delayed further, according to the pamphlet Special Overview.

The pamphlet which was picked from Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka where Namibia independence talks were taking place, said to be a news summary of the latest political events in the disputed territory, calls on SWAPO led by Mr Sam Nujoma to join the parties in the Multiparty Conference [MPC] or be excluded from the coalition government.

It says at a recent news conference held by the MPC in Windhoek after a meeting delegates viewed resolution 435 as the only "fixed plan" for the country's independence.

"However, they did not rule out the possibility of forming an interim government in Namibia, should implementation of this resolution be delayed further."

It quotes leader of the SWAPO-Democrats Party in Namibia, Mr Andreas Shipanga, as saying during the Cape Town talks between Pretoria and the MPC that South Africa had stated clearly Resolution 435 stays "on the table" as the only "concrete plan" for Namibia.

The pamphlet further quotes leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Dirk Mudge, as saying if Cuban troops withdrew from Angola suddenly, South Africa would have no option but to implement the resolution.

"Should short-term efforts fail at dislodging Cuba's military presence in Angola and there is a long extended period, the MPC would have to consider various other alternatives, including establishing an interim government," Mr Mudge is quoted as having said.

Monitoring Commission in Angola Moves
MB231216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Joint Monitoring Commission under the command of Colonel Piet Hall and Major Melo Xavier was recently moved from Evale to Ngiva. It is expected that the commission's headquarters will soon be moved to Oshikango on the Angolan-South-West African border. This will be the last phase of a Commission's activities. Thereafter, FAPLA forces will monitor southern Angola, while the security forces in South-West Africa will continue their monitoring activities there.

Cuban Soldier Leaves for Southern Angola
MB231210 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A 21-year-old Cuban soldier, Pedro Torres, who has been held in Pretoria since December, has left Windhoek for southern Angola, where he and 15 Peoples's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers are being handed over to the Angolan authorities. The Cuban was captured near Cahama on 21 December during Operation Askari in southern Angola. Yesterday, 15 Angolan soldiers were exchanged for a member of the South-West Africa Territory Force.

MPC Delegation Meets U.S. Secretary of State
MB230642 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Leaders of the internal political parties in South-West Africa, who are at present in Washington, have called on the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, to continue the dialogue aimed at bringing peace to the territory. The group arrived in the United States on Sunday after visiting the frontline states in southern Africa, and other African countries. The group will fly to New York today for a meeting with the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar.

Meets UN Secretary General
MB231741 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, says the world cannot interfere with further meetings between the various parties involved in the South-West Africa/Namibia question. Dr de Cuellar was speaking after a meeting with a delegation from the South-West Africa/Namibia Multiparty Conference [MPC], which represents a number of the territory's internal parties. A spokesman for the conference, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, said after the meeting that the secretary general appreciates that the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola could lead to instability in an independent South-West Africa, and that Cuba had already shown its support for SWAPO. Dr de Cuellar believes, however, that Cuban withdrawal could not be linked to South-West Africa/Namibian independence.

Earlier, the MPC delegates held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The delegates called on Mr Shultz to continue promoting talks aimed at bringing peace to South-West Africa/Namibia. The delegates arrived in the United States on Sunday after visits to the frontline states of Southern Africa and several other African countries.

Radio RSA's Washington correspondent reports that leader of the MPC delegation, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the group was satisfied that the U.S. Government had recognized the need for the internal parties to be included in the South-West Africa/Namibian independence process.

SWAPO Denies New Round of Talks With RSA Arranged
MB231451 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] SWAPO's UN Observer has denied that a follow-up to the Lusaka meeting has already been arranged. Theo-Ben Gurirab was reacting to reports that SWAPO is arranging another meeting with South Africa for discussions on Namibia. Speaking at the UN Council for Namibia session in Bangkok, Gurirab exphasized that SWAPO is willing to seriously negotiate the issue, but has not arranged a meeting. Gurirab has described the Lusaka talks that took place 10 days ago as a circus, and he has blamed South Africa for their failure.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tricameral Parliament To Be Held in Cape Town
MB231500 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The official opening of South Africa's new tricameral Parliament will take place on 18 September in Cape Town. Patrick Cole reports from parliament:

[Begin Cole recording] Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis took the wraps off the elaborate schedule which begins on 3 September, the date on which the new Constitution comes into existence. The state president will be

elected on 5 September, and inaugurated on Friday the 14th, with the first meeting of the new President's Council scheduled to take place on 26 September. [end recording]

Bloodshed Warned if Land Transferred to Venda

MB231032 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 84 p 9

[Text] Cape Town — The government has been warned by the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly that there could be bloodshed if it goes ahead with a plan to transfer Shangaan-inhabited area to Venda.

In a memorandum, handed recently to the deputy minister of development, Mr Ben Wilkens, the Legislative Assembly said it had learnt "with the utmost disgust" of the government's intention to incorporate the Ongedacht farm into Venda. The memo also said "the people of Gazankulu are tired of being shunted around and packed together in already overpopulated areas in the name of separate development."

The Shangaan community of Ongedacht "is neither prepared to become citizens of Venda nor to be removed from the farm." The Shangaan people first settled on the farm during the first half of last century when the Swiss missionaries arrived in the Transvaal.

Apart from the church and school buildings, most of the residents had built modern houses and had constructed a small dam for their stock. "The people are therefore not prepared to hand over these improvements to Venda while they themselves must suffer the inconvenience of removal and of a new life in a new barren environment."

"This state of affairs may eventually lead to bloodshed between Vendas and Shangaans," the memo said. In an interview, the chief minister of Gazankulu, Chief Hudson Ntsanwisi, said: "There could very well be bloodshed if the government goes ahead with the move."

RSA Concerned over 'Instability' in Angola

MB231036 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 84 p 2

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] Instability created by Angola's civil war between the government and UNITA rebels is a key problem South Africa wants to see resolved now that the Joint Monitoring Commission is nearing the Angolan-South-West African border. Another is the presence in Angola of training camps for insurgents of the outlawed African National Congress.

These issues were highlighted by an informed observer yesterday in the wake of the meeting in Lusaka between top men in the South African and Angolan Governments — South Africa's team included the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the defence minister, General Magnus Malan.

The monitoring commission was set up in terms of the February agreement between South Africa and Angola to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and is now at Ngiva, only one step away from the border.

"South Africa favours peaceful resolution of the conflict in Angola through an accommodation between the MPLA and UNITA," a well-placed observer said yesterday. "South Africa recognises that the Angolan conflict is a domestic issue, but believes neither side can win an outright military victory and its advice is that it should be resolved through a political accommodation.

"The escalating conflict creates opportunities for foreign intervention and is of concern to all parties in the region." South Africa, however, is almost as concerned about the presence in Angola of ANC training camps and has raised the issue with Angola's ruler's, the observer added.

In a recent speech in parliament, the the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said of the ANC recruit: "His military terrorist training starts in earnest in various training camps in Angola." He identified the training camps as those at Quibaze, Pango, Malange, Vienna, and Caxito, where the average recruit spends up to two years. Courses include instruction by political commissars and training in sabotage and the use of firearms. "During training in Angola regular use is made of German, Cuban, and Soviet experts," Mr Le Grange said. The best recruits are selected for specialised training in the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

During its southward movement the Joint Monitoring Commission had to cope with two inter-related problems:

— The MPLA's difficulty in physically occupying territory vacated by South African forces, as agreed in the February accord, with MPLA occupation often being pre-empted by UNITA fighters.

— The MPLA's struggle to prevent SWAPO fighters from entering the vacated area, again as agreed in the February accord.

But, the observer said, these problems had not been insurmountable and the Joint Monitoring Commission, even with its limited resources, had nearly completed its mission.

South Africa's objective was not to build a lasting agreement on the cooperation achieved so far, which, he said, Pretoria believed had to rest on an end to the conflict in Angola and the dismantling of the ANC training camps.

ANC Confirms Kaunda Mediation With Swazis Sought

MB231426 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Lusaka — The African National Congress (ANC) has sought President Kaunda's mediation to help normalise relations with the Government of Swaziland.

The *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* reported that an ANC spokesman in Lusaka confirmed the approach in Lusaka on Sunday, saying the situation in Swaziland is "unfortunate."

He hoped a meeting would be convened soon at which the ANC and the Swaziland Government could sort out their differences. "There have been efforts by the Zambian authorities to get the discussions going, but the issue is delicate and a decision cannot be taken in a matter of hours," said the spokesman.

He said, however, that the ANC was still in touch with the Swazi Government in order to ensure that the meeting took place as quickly as possible. "We are in touch with the Swaziland Government about the whole situation. The people of Swaziland are our brothers and we would like this matter resolved amicably," he added.

The spokesman deplored recent reports that an ANC member was shot and wounded and six others arrested in Mbabane. He said the ANC cadres were not fighting the Swazi Government but the South African regime.

In Mbabane, the government spokesman was quoted by STBC as saying that they would not comment until they had received official notification of the ANC intentions in Swaziland.

ANC Official Interviewed on Current Issues

MB221905 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Interview with Thabo Mbeko, ANC National Executive Committee member, on "Spotlight on Southern Africa" program by an unidentified reporter in Maputo; date not given — recorded]

[Text] We are interrupting our series on "Women in Our Region" to bring you an exclusive two-part interview with Thabo Mbeki of the National Executive Committee of the ANC of South Africa. Thabo Mbeki was in Maputo recently, and I took the opportunity to talk to him about some of the current affairs in our region affecting the ANC. I started by asking him what was the current state of relations between the ANC and Mozambique:

[Mbeki] Well, I would think that what one needs to bear in mind all the time, is that the ANC and Frelimo have been allies for a very long time, that Frelimo and the ANC have the same perspective with regards to the total liberation of the African Continent, and that the ANC and Frelimo have the same perspective in terms of building of a society in our region, of peace, of equality between peoples, and of mutually beneficial cooperation.

These are positions which underlie the relations between the ANC and Mozambique. The ANC and Frelimo have always underlined these relations, which is why the ANC and Frelimo have always been allies. Nothing has changed on this position and therefore the relations between the ANC and Mozambique remain unchanged. The attitudes of one party to the other remain unchanged. The determination to share the burden together of our people's common objectives — that determination remains unchanged. So, in short there is not any problem in the relations between Mozambique and the ANC.

[Unidentified reporter] There have been some suggestions recently that there are external forces that are trying to create a problem. For example, the Mozambique news agency last week said that there were reports coming from what they called dubious sources, that were trying to sour the relations. Have you any comment on that?

[Mbeki] Well, certainly, it is perfectly clear that the South African regime would like Mozambique and the ANC to quarrel. It is in their interest that such a quarrel should take place, that there should be antagonism between ourselves and Mozambique, and therefore they have been cooking up stories like that the ANC is cooperating with the MNR, [Mozambican National Resistance] bandits. That was an outrageous thing to say, clearly outrageous, but it is part of an effort to set Mozambique and the ANC on a collision course. They are certainly most interested in doing this.

There might be other forces in the rest of the world that might support the Pretoria regime in that sort of position, but the principal culprit is Pretoria in order to weaken this alliance because they are afraid of it and in order to persuade Mozambique to do Pretoria's dirty work, so as I say they manufacture, they concoct all these stories.

Of course, it is true that other people, wittingly or unwittingly, lend themselves to this kind of tactic like — I think you will remember the story emanating from Swaziland that the ANC, or the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, had informed the Swazis that he had been denied a transit visa by the Mozambican Government and (?was unable to go to Swaziland) — a cooked-up story. But once again the intention was to show that there is conflict between the ANC and Mozambique, to create an atmosphere of mutual suspicion between ourselves and Mozambique. But I am saying again that the principal culprit is the Pretoria regime itself only because Pretoria is afraid of the alliance of the oppressed people of South Africa and the liberated people of Mozambique. It wants to break up that alliance.

[Reporter] What about the relations between the ANC and Swaziland? Do you have any comment on that?

[Mbeki] Well, we are expecting to have a meeting with the Swazi Government soon. It has been agreed by both sides that there ought to be a meeting, because clearly there are a number of issues which need to be discussed. One of the issues that needs to be discussed from the point of view of the ANC, is what is this agreement that Swaziland entered into with South Africa 2 years ago in secret, especially from the point of view of what implications does that agreement have for the ANC, because clearly it has implications for the ANC.

We think it should be a normal, natural thing for the Swazi Government to brief the ANC, to say for whatever reason we entered into this agreement, and in terms of this agreement Swaziland would expect the ANC to do the following. So, that is one thing that needs to be discussed with the Government of Swaziland

There are issues of which we are not sure because that discussion has not taken place. Other issues which I am not sure whether they are related to this agreement or not, like the question of the expulsion of registered refugees from Swaziland. ANC people have been there for 20 years, some of them who have not been accused by the Swazi Government — not until recently anyway — of breaking their terms of refuge. These are people who are registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and accepted by the Swazi Government as such, and suddenly they are collected and they must leave the country. We do not know whether the Swazi Government is acting in terms of an agreement or why it wants to take such action.

Then we have another element to what would be discussed, which is the fact that four of our people disappeared from a police station in Swaziland, and it seems clear to us that, as we have learned, certain elements within the Swazi Government cooperated with the South African regime because these four comrades of ours are in South Africa. So, there has to be a meeting between the ANC and the Swazi Government. This matter is agreed already between both sides that there should be such a meeting, and that would would very important in helping to determine what exactly our relations with Swaziland will be.

Of course the ANC always proceeds from the position that, you know, this is an independent African state, and a member of the United Nations, of the OAU, nonaligned, bound by certain decisions between it and those organizations in the presence of, and with the approval of Swaziland, and it would have certain obligations. [sentence as heard] We might recognize necessarily, recognize some limitations that a country like Swaziland has, but still there are certain obligations that Swaziland has willingly and voluntarily entered into, and we would want to see Swaziland do something in terms of meeting these obligations, whatever the limitations are. We proceed from that position and therefore we would seek such a meeting to see what Swaziland can do in terms of assisting — to the extent that Swaziland can — in the process of the liberation of South Africa in the end. It is in the national interest of Swaziland that South Africa be liberated.

[Reporter] Are there still ANC members in detention in Swaziland?

[Mbeki] If there are, they are almost 100 people detained.

[Reporter] And do you know what is going to happen to them?

[Mbeki] Well, some of them are serving prison terms, having been charged and convicted for illegal entry. So the question of what is going to happen to them when they serve their sentences is not quite clear yet. There are, as I was saying, registered refugees who are detained and as we understand it these have now been declared prohibited immigrants, which means they must of course leave the country.

There again, these are matters than need to be discussed with Swaziland because there is no particular reason why Swaziland should feel another country has got a bigger obligation to receive and keep refugees than Swaziland. But this is a matter that needs discussion and of course, I mean if Swaziland insists that these people must go, Swaziland is an independent country, we cannot force people down their throats, so people will go. But a lot depends on what we can discuss and agree with the Swazis.

[Reporter] So will your President Oliver Tambo be visiting Swaziland?

[Mbeki] Well, the question of the date and time for such a visit was, certainly until yesterday, still the subject of discussion between ourselves and the Swazis. He may go, he may not go. It depends on what is agreed.

AZAPO Plans Public Meetings Over Weekend

MB231542 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Johannesburg, May 23 SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] plans to hold public meetings throughout the country this weekend to "highlight the significance" of yesterday's security police raids on its offices and the homes of its members.

At least 41 people were affected by the raids of AZAPO offices and homes throughout the country, AZAPO's Central Committee said in Johannesburg today.

At a news conference, Publicity Secretary Mr Muntu Myeza told reporters information about the affected people was still reaching the AZAPO's national office in Johannesburg, and it appeared most of them were office bearers, although the homes of a few ordinary members as well as members of the Azanian Students Movement (ASM) had been visited by security police.

Mr Myeza said venues for the meetings had still to be arranged.

A statement issued by the Executive Committee denounced the raids as evidence of the South African Government's "political hypocrisy to the international world and the people inside the country."

The government was prepared to "extend the olive branch" to neighbouring states while it displayed "intolerance to any form of meaningful opposition to its obnoxious and oppressive rule" if the opposition came from "legitimate and authentic organisations of people inside the country," the statement said.

Executive Committee members confirmed AZAPO was considering legal action against the police following the raids. AZAPO had sought legal opinion on the matter and such action was a possibility that could not be ruled out, they said.

Security police had taken documents, typewriters, filing cabinets, "and even tipp-ex" with them after the raid on the national office, committe members said. Myeza said not only AZAPO papers had been seized but also documents being housed by AZAPO for the National Forum Committee, the discarded workers committee and the candidates crisis committee. AZAPO said any organisation similarly "vulnerable to such assaults" was invited to attend the meetings. Our resentment should be made loud and clear," the statement said.

"The raids are a clear indication that the South African racist minority regime is still as intransient, incorrigable and as vicious as ever." The statement said the government would not listen to the "voice of reason" through the black peoples " only overt political and national organisation."

SWAZILAND

86 ANC Members Being Held on Arms Charges

MB231132 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 May 84 p 7

[By *OBSERVER* Reporter]

[Text] Eighty six members of the African National Congress (ANC) are currently in custody waiting for trial after being found in possession of arms of war, the under secretary in the Ministry of Interior and Immigration, Mr Dan Dlamini, said yesterday.

Mr Dlamini was refuting a press report in one of the Kenyan Sunday papers which claimed that 100 ANC members are being expelled from the country and that a Mr Craig Williamson, the South African secret policeman who penetrated anti-apartheid groups in Europe in the 70's, has emerged in Swaziland, apparently helping to organise the government's crackdown on the ANC.

The *SUNDAY STANDARD* in its report from the London Observer Service claimed that Williamson was one of a number of South African policemen who went to Swaziland last month after the action against the ANC got under way. The paper went further: "The Swazi police and army are entirely black, but white men were seen at all three shootings in Manzini and Mbabane. We have confirmed that the British officers training the army, as well as an Israel Embassy staff member, were present as 'observers' at some of the raids.

"But the number of whites was larger than that and cars with Transvaal registrations were seen at the same time at nearby police stations. So it seems clear that South Africa took part," the paper alleged.

The commissioner of police, Mr Titus Msibi, denied any knowledge of seeing Williamson, the South African secret policeman. He added: "I have never seen Craig Williamson and there are no South African police in the country helping us because we are capable of handling our own problems."

Mr Msibi described the allegations as being "rubbish."

ZAMBIA

National Assembly Speaker Blames Leaders for Problems

MB231618 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato says that most of Africa's political problems are caused by the continent's own leaders. Speaking at a reception held at the residence of the Uganda high commissioner to Zambia last night, Mr Nabulyato said Africans were to blame themselves for these problems. The speaker pointed out that upheavals that beset many African countries could not have taken place if the rulers maintained and respected the need for parliamentary democracy. Describing democracy as a wonderful thing, Mr Nabulyato said democratic countries should make strenuous efforts to preserve and protect their systems of government.

In reply, the Uganda speaker, (Francis Butajira), said Uganda was happy to be back in the fold of the Commonwealth parliamentary democracy after 9 years of brutal dictatorship of Idi Amin. After a lapse of so many years in the relationship between the two countries who were founder members of the disrupted Mulungushi Club, Mr (Butajira) said his delegation was happy to witness the reestablishment of the Kampala-Lusaka relations through the two countries' parliaments.

The reception was held at the residence of the Ugandan high commissioner to Zambia.

Namibia Talks Called 'Important Step' for Peace

MB201315 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, has described last week's Namibian independence talks held in Lusaka as an important step towards the establishment of peace in the Southern African region. Mr Nabulyato, who hosted a reception last night for the visiting Ugandan parliamentary delegation, hailed Zambia for having hosted the conference, which brought together South African and SWAPO officials and the internal Namibian parties. The talks, which were cochaired by his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and South Africa's administrator general from Namibia, ended in a deadlock after 3 days of intensive negotiations.

Mr Nabulyato also told the Ugandan delegation, led by that country's speaker of the National Assembly (Francis Butajira), that dialogue, a characteristic of parliamentary democracy, was vital to world peace. In reply, Mr (Butajira) praised Zambia's contribution to the reestablishment of peace in Uganda.

ZIMBABWE

CSSR's Chnoupek Continues Visit, Meetings

Urges More Trade Cooperation

MB230837 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, says there are many opportunities for trade with Zimbabwe which need to be explored. Speaking during a tour of a pharmaceutical company in Harare yesterday, Comrade Chnoupek said it seems the two countries are not well acquainted with what each can offer, and this calls for more contacts.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

MB231745 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Czechoslovakia have signed an agreement that covers protocol, cultural, and scientific cooperation. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwnede, and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek. Comrade Mangwende said Czechoslovakia has agreed to train ZANU-PF party cadres so that they can be in the forefront of transforming Zimbabwe into a socialist state.

In reply, Cormade Chnoupek said the two countries are determined to expand trade and economic relations as a means of consolidating bonds of freindship. The Czechoslovak foreign minister left Harare this afternoon for Luanda, Angola, after completing a 5-day visit to Zimbabwe.

Transport Minister Greets Dutch Counterpart

MB220925 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The minister of transport, Comrade Herbet Ushewokunze, has called for the strengthening of relations between Zimbabwe and the Netherlands. He was speaking in Harare yesterday at a fuction hosted by the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, in honor of the visiting Netherlands minister of transport and public works, Mrs Smit-Kroes. Comrade Ushewokunze said the two countries can find a common formula to strengthen their relations, which were improved when the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, visited the Netherlands.

Mrs Kroes said transport plays a crucial role in bringing two nations together. She said there are a lot of fields in which the people of the two countries can forge unity. Mrs Kroes will officially inaugurate the Dutch airlines between Harare and Amsterdam during her stay in Zimbabwe.